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LIAM PRINCE

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Oct. 30.

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ES. ARVEY WILLSON

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Vol. XVIII-No. 47.

### RELIGIOUS.

## Miscellany.

For the Boston Recorder.

and the cagarding repre-sents one of the numerous forms of self-toriure practised by Devotees in India. According to the Ilindon sys-tem, the Diving Being or Spirit is the soul of the universe, portions of which, in all animate beings, are uni-ted to matter. Consequently every human soul is a part of God himself. The knowledge of this fact, the sys-Addresses on the Sabbath.

Ma. Entron.—In common with many of the friends of the young, I have been pleased to observe the improvement which has recently been made in Sabbath School libraries. Many able pens are now employed in preparing volumes for our children and youth, of substantial worth, and of the best and purest moral influence. Our Sabbath School depositories are in this way becoming storehouses of knowledge and centres of influence adapted to the exigencies of the rising generation. If parents do not field themselves qualified to judge of the books which are suitable for their children, they here find a selection from which they may safely draw their supply. Addresses on the Sabbath.

lection from which they may safely draw their supply.

These thoughts have cocurred to me in looking
over several books which I have found at the Depository of the Mass. S. S. Society.

Among others I have been much pleased with a
small volume, entitled "Addresses on the Christian
Sabbath, by the Author of the Life of Parsons."

It centains six addresses on the most important
points in regard to this divine institution. These were
prepared and delivered with special reference to the
youth of the author's congregation. They are written in a simple, perspicuous and pleasing style, and
with a mode of argumentation adapted to the capacties of youth, while at the same time, they are not
unworthy of the attention of those of mature years.
It would, I taink, be an excellent practice for parents unworthy of the attention of Inose of mature years, it would, I think, be an excellent practice for purents and heads of families to read one of these addresses, on each successive Sabbath, to their households, and then question those of proper age on the subject discussed; encourage them to state their objections or difficulties frankly, and let them be fairly canvasdifficulties trankly, and let them be fairly canvasdi.\* In this way, the reverence of the young for
he holy Sabbath, would not be laid on the basis of
athority, but founded in real conviction; and would
the liable to be unsettled by the assaults of praccal infidelity, ever lying in wait to destroy. I
now of no work of the same size and price, which
equally well adapted to such a purpose, with the
ne above named.

one above named.

Considering the infinite importance and unchanggo biligation of the Sabbath; and the disposition
hat now so widely prevails, to unfermine it, pareats have a solemn duty to discharge, both to their
children and their country, in relation to this divine
institution. It is said, if you would have a temperate community you must begin with the young; and
think it is equally true, if you would have a Sab-

Every body is ready to say, that "Paul may plant and Apollos water, but God must give the increase;" in other words, that the use of means for remoting religion will effect nothing without the lessing of God. But still, there is an error about the use of means, the possibility of which every ady does not always remember. It is,—but we can est define it by examples. define it by examples.

si define it by examples.

Several years ago, it was proposed to raise four pursuand dollars in a year for Domestic Missions. It was expected, would settle ministers perpently in 40 destitute places. In Windsor countie Association of churches took the subject into baideration, and voted to raise \$1000, and to seta minister in every destitute church in the county. minister in every destitute church in the county. the money was raised,—though a part of it was traised till the next year,—men were procured, da minister placed in very training shock in decounty; but we could not make them take root ad grow there. The result has shown us, that ething more than ministers and money is indis-sable, in order to supply all our destitute places sable, in order to supply all our destitute places ananently with the preaching of the gospel, we had forgotten. In our zeal to be faithful to use of these external means, we forgot that thing was required of us, but to find the men pay the salaries. Of course, having done these gs, we supposed the account settled with our sciences, as if we had done our whole duty to our find the present we that the granter. the brethren. The result was, that the greater those ministers could not stay where we them, and the churches are now as destitute,

of our churches have settled Pastors;" and this state of things is spoken of as giving rise to "a great variety of evils which cannot be too deeply felt and it deplored." In consequence of this state of things is spoken of as giving rise to "a great variety of evils which cannot be too deeply felt and it deplored." In consequence of this state of things are pastoral Letter on the subject was ordered to be prepared and published in the Rochester Observer. The consequence has been that such churches a weaker than ever. One church in particular, is a weaker than ever. One church in particular, is a weaker than ever. One church in particular, is a weaker than ever. One church in particular, is a weaker than ever. One church in particular, is a weaker than ever. One church in particular, is a weaker than ever. One church in particular, is a weaker than ever. One church in particular, is a weaker than ever. One church in particular, is a condition of a Church where ministers often

the whole, they were uncommonly free some things were said, adapted to make sion that if ministers could be found and as paid, the feelde churches would of course; the error of which we have already con-Other things were said, adapted to give sion, that the feeble churches could not an armonic second. in any other way; that we must find min-em and help to support them, or they ader a justifying necessity to remain as re. This is the only another side of the We do not believe that a single feelide rmont is under any such necessity.

nembers of the feeblest church in the se of the talents committed to them as asonably be urged to do, and that church ns of grace. "The kingdom of heaven en." It is its very nature, to convert lump" into its own nature. feeble churches think of these things.

feeble churches thus was shall speak of them again.

Ver. Chron.

## A REVIVAL SCENE.

man once, who in a very large and sol bouse, when the whole assembly were by the sudden descent of the Holy Spirit, inself, under an overpowering sense of gra-felt as if he had always been an infidel be-om raised his voice the man. ten as it in man atways neen an inner ne-om raised his voice the whole evening above ary tonein a private room. The effect upon ence was a crushing impression of truth passion. When the meeting was dismissed

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1833.

But God seems to have given him, even from his youth, wisdom to judge of character as it is shown in habitatal conduct; hence his knowledge of the Hindoo gods told in the sacred books, of the covertousness of the pretended religious guides, and the price and general depravity of the brahmins, shoots his veneration for the religious of his ancestors. In this state of mind a tract was shown to him. But his state of mind a tract was shown to him. But his state of mind a tract was shown to him. But his state of mind a tract was shown to him. But his state of mind a tract was shown to him. But his state of mind a tract was shown to him. But his state of mind a tract was shown to him. But his state of mind a tract was shown to him. But his state of mind a tract was shown to him. But his state of mind a tract was shown to him. But his state of mind a tract was shown to him. But his state of mind a tract was shown to him. But his state of mind a tract was shown to him. But his state of mind a tract was shown to him. He had no idea that any thing holy could come from a neglishman! In the night, however, he reflected, how foolish it was to send the book away with a state of the morning are performed, he collects the detared to all, that this was the true way of salvation; and that he would certainly go and find the word "Scramppere" at the end of the tract, he took are within the miscin-house, holding the book in his had, he said, that he was come to see the person who had given it away. Seeing the word "Scramppere" at the end of the tract, he took the first opportunity to visit that place. On his arrival at the miscin-house, holding the book in his had, he said, that he was come to see the person who had given his book away.

In January, 1901, he was admitted into the Christian church; and maintained a consistent character with the miscin-house, holding the book in his had, he said, his said principles of the protest of the possed to his care had been a strice of the possed to his manning are performed, he collect the m the head of the family, after singing if pract cadde, leads in prayer. The burden of the prayer is about the Sabbath School lesson, reasoning with God as did Abraham for Lot, or importuning like the poor widow, entreating him to grant a blessing on the instructions imparted at home and in the Sabbath School, and to sanctify the children. Then the children are prepared and sent forth with good wishes to the School, and perhaps with questions to ask their teacher, while the parents, if they remain behind, accompany them with their prayers.

In the sanctuary, the children if very small, though not allowed to make any disturbance, are yet not so much confined as to make their situation painful to them. (b) On their return home, they are questioned as to the instructions of their teacher, and his answer to the question which they carried, and if of suitable age, also questioned as to the sermon.

mon.

After a relaxation of half an hour, the children are collected to read their Sabbath School books aloud to one or both their parents. (c) It always makes children interested in their books, to have makes children interested in their books, to have their parents listen to and manifest an interest in what they are reading. If the hook is a dialogue, like the histories of the various missions, and of the various benevolent operations of the day, the children take the names, and read in the dialogue manner; otherwise, they read alternately. They are frequently interrupted, by the questions of their parents respecting the subjects of their reading, or they ask their parents questions. They are never put off without an answer to any proper question; even if the question is not pertinent to the subject put off without an answer to any proper question; even if the question is not pertinent to the subject matter of their reading, provided it is proper for the Sabbath, they prefer to give a direct answer, and then mildly tell them to ask questions only about their reading. This exercise is continued to the time of a light and early dinner. If the children desire it, they renew their reading aloud, immediately after dinner, or if the intermission is long, at some future time before service. It is never continued, however, so long as to become wearisome. tinued, however, so long as to be The parent, after this rending aloud, or at any other time, never sends his child away with a Bible to read so many chapters to himself; or with a religious book, such as the child cannot understand, with directions to sit perfectly still for fifteen minutes. The children of such parents as do this, sometimes are impressed with the idea, that to sit still in one position, a thing unnatural to their constitution, is a part of religion. But the parents we are describing, keep their children in their proper places, and as still as is desirable, and that without constraint. They easily impress them with the idea, that the day is sacred, and must be sacredly kept, because it is the Losn's day; and that the eye of the Lord is on them to see how they keep it. They tell them The parent, after this reading aloud, or at any oth-God gave us the holy Sabbath because he is good, and he gave it to promote our happiness, to make us more happy in this world and in the world to come. (d) They point them to those children who break the Sabbath, and ask them if such children are happy, or could be happy in heaven where it is all one eternal Sabbath. The best way to make the children keep the Sabbath, they find, is, to furnish them with interesting employment. When the children become satisfied with reading aloud, they take their own periodical, such as the S. Visitor, or Youth's Companion, and go by themselves to read; or the parent takes the Bible with plates, or Scripture prints, and explains them, and

selves to read; or the parent takes the Bible with plates, or Scripture prints, and explains them, and tells Scripture stories about them. In this way, the intermission at noon is occupied.

In the afternoon, the children attend public worship with their parents, with renewed spirits, not jaded down with long confinement in a second Sabbath School. On their return at evening, the children annuar themselves for half an hour surface. oam school. On their return at evening, the chur-ren amuse themselves for half an hour, until an ear-ly supper: after which the Sabbath School lesson for the next Sabbath is taken up. One child reads a verse, and the parent first asks very simple ques-tions, which all answer. For instance on Gen. 1: 1. Who created the heavens and the earth?

What did God create? When did God create the heaven and the earth?

When was the beginning? parent explains. What is the heavens? he explains. What is the earth? &c.

What is the earth? &c.

These simple questions, most of which they can answer together, will excite and arrest their attention. The questions in the question book are then asked, and if difficult to answer, immediately explained by the parent; the children repeating, sentence by sentence, after him. All the children next look out the proof texts, read them, and put a mark at the place. In this manner the whole lesson is passed over, and divided into suitable portions for each day. After this, the family devotions are attended; and then the passage for Monday morning committed to memory. The children if small then retire to rest; or if old enough, spend the evening in suitable reading and conversation, or attend public suitable reading and conversation, or attend public

worship.
Thus, after secret prayers, the Sabbath duties of the parents are closed.
The next subject will be, 'the week day duties of parents to their children who attend Sabbath School,'
G. S. P.

(a) Many books in our S. S. Depositories are suitable (a) Many books in our S. S. Depositories are suitable for this purpose; such as the Bible Dictionary, Biblical Antiquities, Geography, Natural History, Biography, &c. Helps to the Gespels, to the Acts, and the third and fourth Vol. Union Questions; the Sunday School Journal, Calmer, Anecdotes illustrative of passages in the New Testament, &c. Maps and prints are also serviceable in impressing historical and geographical facts on the mind.

(b) It is a criminal neglect on the part of Christian parents, to allow their children to sit in the gallery or in a different part of the church from themselves. If the pews below are not sufficient far all, it is better for the parents to take their seats in the galleries with their children. In a large and wealthy congregation in Connecticut, where

nify in its importance; and this is what Christians should feel. It is not the languid, heartless prayer that God hear; and unless the day is preceded by some proper reflection, its observance will do little good.

\*\*For the Boston Recorder.\*\*

\*\*SABBATH SCHOOLS.\*\*

No. 1. Siddle Boston Recorder.\*\*

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In this communication, we shall take it for granted, that the parents have been faulful to their children during the week; that they have made them interested in their Sabbath School lesson, and have required them to commit the verses to memory and to examine the proof texts; and we proceed directly to speak in a familiar and descriptive manner, of the Sabbath duties which parents nevel to their children.

The faithful Christain parent rises at a proper hour on Sabbath morning, meets his children and family will be sufficient and sufficient and sufficient and family will be sufficient and sufficient and family will be sufficient and sufficient will be sufficient will be sufficie

### For the Boston Recorder. SABBATH SCHOOLS. CHRISTIAN APATHY.

Christian Apathy.

Pound me! Don't hesitate! Pound as hard as you can—across my back—across there—Pound! Pound!"

This was the earnest and vehement language of a gentleman in the middle of one of our most public streets not iong since, to another gentleman whom he met. He was subject to attacks of epilepsy, catalepsy, or something of the kind; and feeling just then, those sensations which had been the usual precursors of a fit, he had begged the gentleman to beat him across the loins. And to the surprise of every bystander this beating faithfully followed for several minutes, saved him from the threatened attack. As soon as he could walk, he took the gentleman, who had aided him, by the arm, giving him a thousand thanks, and though weak and exhausted, walked on with him. The sensations of an approaching fit did not return.—I was the more struck with the circumstance from the fact that I had seen him attacked, while walking in the same place, not three months before; but he was restored at that time only by bleeding. I learned that if the beating anove described, was practised early enough, it was always successful. Now, I verily thought, Mr. Editor, that the apa-

Now, I verify thought, Mr. Editor, that the apathy of professing Christians, on the subject of Sabbath Schools, was such that pounding was as necessary to rouse them, as to this diseased gentleman to prevent epilepsy or catalepsy. Was I mistaken? Have I been dreaming, or conjuring up to my imagination a mouster, only to have the pleasure of From the tenor of certain remarks in a recent

From the tenor of certain remarks in a recent number of your paper it appears to be the opinion of a few individuals that the language of my essays has not been in every instance, of the kind calculated to produce the greatest possible amount of good. If such is the fact, I most deeply regret it. For though the moral disease into which the friends of Sabbath Schools appeared to me to be sinking, were a thousand times more dreadful than catalepsy, I would be the last person in the world to strike one blow too many, or in the wrong place, or in an improper manner. He that in vounding to heat, infliets the least pain, arbitrarily or unnecessarily, does not derive the name of a Christian physician. How much less so he who inflicts mental pain without the most imperious necessity!

nage" from stones, or plants, or trees.

Nor was I ignorant of the fact that truth is often negative the prophesy unto us smooth things" no new cry. It is half as old as the creation. So the language of the king of Israel respecting Missish. "For I hard him for he deth care the language of the sing of Israel respecting Missish." Start I hard him for he deth care unpalatable, is no new cry. is the language

good concerning me, but evil."

I have all along solicited discussion, and still do.

I am not only willing, but anxious that those who view me in error should point out my errors. Fallible doubtless I am, for I have never pretended otherwise. ble doubtless I ain, for I have never pretended otherwise. Erroneous, in some respects, too, even on a subject which I have thoroughly examined, I may be. But let it be shown. I do not say, let there be assertions without proof, or statements which are untrue. "A City Teacher" charges me with having untrue. "A City Teacher" charges me with having endeavored to enlist the sympathies of the public in favor of one or two individuals who choose to think themselves persecuted. No attempt of the kind has, however, been made. But if necessary, and if the circumstances required it, I could tell a story which would make many "a city teacher" blush. Do not drive me to such necessity. Let us, in this respect, bury the past.

But I am especially anxious that those who have Dut I am especially auxous that those who have the leisure, and view themselves or the public as ag-grieved by my "language," would on this point too, speak out. I do not like these generalities, brethren. Do tell me what it is which I say, that is so unealled for. Do cease to complain of my course, or else specify abuses;—or what may be better still, read John Foster's essay on the application of the epi-

thet "romantie,"

I owe it to myself to say that I have not undertaken to write on this subject without much reflection. And though the plan which I had long since formed, and which I bave (substantially) pursued,was begon and which I have (substrutially) pursued, was begun without consulting a single person in the world, yet I have since met with many persons,—Sabbath School teachers, and superintendents, and parents, and ministers, who not only approve the plan, but the manner of its execution. No person will specify any particular in which I have offended, though often solicited. Some, of much wisdom and experience, and acknowledged piety, do not think I have rience, and acknowledged piety, do not think I have misrepresented; on the contrary, that the worst has not been told. More than one, in this city, and elsewhere, is ready to sustain me, if necessary; and to produce many striking facts in support of those statements which have been regarded as the most jectionable. Is there, in fact, a teacher to be found

operionable. Is there, in fact, a teacher to be found, those services it is worth while for the church to stain, who is of the contrary opinion? As to discouraging teachers, as I understand one fyour correspondents supposes I shall, I do not be-eve that such an effect either has or will be produced on any one, who will take the trouble to read the whole of what I have written in connection.

the whole of what I have written in connection. I have distinctly avowed my attachment to the cause, and have said that I should not forsake it. I trust in God that this resolution will not be broken. I shall probably continue to write, even; and should I be refused a place in the columns of the Recorder, I shall seek the next most valuable medium of communication to which I can gain access. On my own part and on the part of others, so far as I can learn,—except through your paper, Mr. Editor,—the effect of what has been written has strengthened, rather than disheartened. And if my own hands are not weakened by the views I entertain, and if on the contrary, I am daily becoming more and more

Whole No. 933.

Rept, the better.

Plantation Meetings.

So far as my experience goes, plantation meetings, well conducted, attended by the master or manager, are calculated to do immense good. The labor of the day is over, perhaps closed earlier than usual, to make way for the meeting; the people, if spoken to, as they certainly should be, wash away the dust and put on clean clothes, and come together to hear the word of God. It is exclusively their own meeting. The missionary has come particularly to see and preach to them. Their feelings are kindly drawn out towards him, and the truth which may fall from his lips, is kindly entertained; and if it meets the entire case of the plantation, or the cases of a few, it will longer be remembered. There the missionary may speak of the love, which, as members of the same large family, they should exercise towards each other; of the honesty which they should maintain in their intercourse; of the family government in every house; of the daty of parents, of children, of husbands and wives. There he may speak of the respect, and love, and obedience, due to the master, the deep interest which they should take in all his interests; and seeing their master present, there will be a flowing out of means the light feelings of the present, there will be a flowing out of means the force. master, the deep interest which they should take in all his interests; and seeing their master present, there will be a flowing out of more kindly feelings towards him. A check will be given to improper conduct on the plantation, and a degree of moral elevation will ensue. And when the missionary comes to speak of the duties of Christians, and to make his appeals to their consciences, and to the consciences of the impenitent, the appeals will all go home. Each will take to himself what belongs to him.

go none. Each will take to himself what belongs to him.

I can compare these plantation meetings to nothing else, in their character and influence, than the family meetings which clergymen in the performance of faithful pastoral duties hold. It is teaching "from house to house," And here let me not forget to say that the missionary if possible should meet the children of the plantation. This he may do by coming on the place at an early hour in the day, as it would not only in general be inconvenient, but unprofitable, to meet them in the evening after his service with the adults. Important as these meetings for children are, I have not been able thus far to commence them, though I have then in serious contemplation.

As I have before remarked, it is not advisable to

From the tenor of certain remarks in a recent number of your paper it appears to be the opinion of a few individuals that the language of my essays has not been in every instance, of the kind calculated to produce the greatest possible amount of good. If such is the fact, I most deeply regret it. For though the moral disease into which the friends of Sabbath Schools appeared to me to be sinking, were a thousand tines more dreadful than catalepsy, I would be the last person in the world to strike one blow too many, or in the world the world to strike one blow too many, or in the world to strike one blow too many, or in the world to strike one blow too many, or in the world to strike one blow too many, or in the world to strike one blow too many, or in the world to strike one blow too many, or in the world to strike one the most imperious necessity!

But there are those physicians and nurses, moral and to stri

MR. EDITOR,—A subject was recently discussed before the Synod of Kentucky, by the Rev. B. O. Peers, which certainly should elicit the deep interest of every citizen. The ardor and devotion of the gentlemen who made the address, shows what would be the feelings and conduct of every Christian and patriot, would be but examine and dwell upon the importance of the object presents.

upon the importance of the object presented.

Popular education doubtless concerns be religious and political interests of our state. It is because multiplied facts have not been laid before intelligent Christians and philanthropists, and pres-sed home upon them by cogent reasons and argu-ment, that they have not sprung into action to free ment, that they have not sprung into action to free our country from the curse of ignorance. From hundreds of entire families in our own state Christianity is almost wholly barred out, because not one member can read a single sentence of God's sacred word. There the Bible, if received at all, is thrown aside as useless lumler; no fear of God or love to man is known amongst them; selfish, sensual gratification is often their highest and only wish; you might almost as well streamers. might almost as well expect corn to spring and flourish among thistles, as to look for moral principle or Christianity to influence men thus degraded

nd ignorant.

My object in writing this communication is, to any before the public a few facts, which have come under my own observation, and whose discovery ined my very heart. I once travelled for about a month as an agent for

I once travelled for about a month as an agent for the Bible Society, in one of the counties mentioned by Mr. Peers as one of the six most enlightened counties in the state.—As the result of my investi-gation, during part of that time, I have before me the fact that I visited 63 families containing 318 the fact that I visited 63 families containing 318 members, amongst whom was found barely one individual in each family that could read an English sentence, and many of those read so badly or so seldom that probably three fourths of them never instructed a single friend or relative in one idea contained within the leaves of the Bible. In such a se how does the torrent of corruption and depray ity overwhelmn men, and sweep them down

Farther: I have the names of fifteen families I read one word. Several of the families consisted of eight, nine, or ten members, apparently in comfort able circumstances; but when asked to receive Bible, they would promptly refuse, saying, "we are no hands to read." Whilst others, quite as ignorant as themselves, would indignantly reject a copy of the Scriptures, and cry out, money-making scheme! Church and State! Of one family I have a distinct recollection;—it consisted of eleven white persons and a number of servants. The farm and improvements seemed rather to indicate wealth and afflueace. When the inquiry was made, whether they had a Bible, they replied, "we have none, nor don't want any, for none of us is able to read." Then I had to turn from them, and leave them destitute, with the Bible in my hards were I had to extend the second of the secon with the Bible in my hand;—yes, I had to leave them in a Christian land, almost as ignorant of the Saviour and his great salvation as the poor Hetten-

tot or Hindoo.

How mournful to think of the great numbers amongst us who grope their way all their days is ignorance and vice, and then go away into the presence of God, and tell before the courts of heav



### HINDOO DEVOTEES.

The above figure represents a real case of selftorture, in the person of a man named Purrum Soatuntre, of whom Mr. Duncan, an English gentleman who saw him at Benares, gives the following ac-

who saw him at Benares, gives the following account;

When only ten years of age, this man bagan a life of self-mortification, and used to lie on thorns and pebbles. He went on thus for ten years, and then began to wander about as a Fakeer (religious beggar) going from one of their pretended holy places to another.

At one place, he shut himself up in a cell, where he vowed to do penance for twelve years. There he staid till vermin gnawed his flesh, and left marks which remained when Mr. Duncan saw him. At the end of a year, the Rajah, or chief of that country, whing pity on him, opened the door of his cell, hoping to persuade him to leave off formenting himself; but the poor wretch was full of fury to be thus interrupted; and told the Rajah that he should have his curse on his head (and all the Hindoos dread the curses of these men) for breaking in upon him. What! did he think that he was not above such sufferings as these! They were nothing to him! Let the Rajah get him a bed of spikes, that he might lie on it night and day, and show him what he was able to do, and then perhaps he might forgive aim!

The Rajah, frightened at the thought of the curse

that now so widely prevails, to undermine it, parents have a solemn duty to discharge, both to their children and their country, in relation to this divine institution. It is said, if you would have a temperate community you must begin with the young; and think it is equally true, if you would have a Sabhath-keeping community you must begin with the same class. You must let your children see that the same class. You must let your children see that the same class. You must let your children see that the same class. You must let your children see that the same class. You must let your children see that the same class. You must let your children see that the same class. You must let your children see that the same class. You must let your children see that the same class. You must let your children see that the same of soil. He travelled about in this manner for thirtyfive years! Having no longer, as he said, any inclination to roam, he wished to spend the rest of his days in Benares. But this poor man was so blinded by the prince of the power of darkness, that he was not contented with the supposed merit of his self-torture on the bed of spikes, but he tried to put himself to greater pain. He boasted to Mr. Duncan, that he had cause of means for pomoting religion will effect nothing without the blessing of God. But still, there is an error about

cold season, from a pot with holes in it, placed over him, drop by drop, so that he might be constantly uneasy; and, when the hot weather came, he mor-tified himself in an opposite manner, by causing logs of wood to be kept burning round him, to make his sufferings from the heat greater!

Let this be contrasted with the following:

On the morning of his death, he called the native converts to come and sing. While they were sing for wood to be kept burning round him, to make afferings from the heat greater!

It this be contrasted with the following:

Cambura wandered about as a devotee; and had less, who listened to his discourses, prostrated selves at his feet, and deemed him their oracle. Pitambura wandered about as a devotee; and had sciples, who listened to his discourses, prostrated

the whole assembly stood. After a while the preacher arose and uttered a few words and sat down. The assembly still remained immoveable. They were then desired to retire. Not a person left the house. The preacher, after sitting some time, began to speak in a low voice to two or three near him. Inspeak in a low voice to two or three near him. Instandy the distant members ascended the seats.
When the meeting broke up many followed him
home. A large portion of the assembly from that
evening became anxious inquirers, and in the end
hopeful converts.—And yet during the evening
every thing was as still as a funeral. [Dr. Griffin.

In the late Narrative of the State of Religion, published by the Synod of Genesse, it is said: "Few of our churches have settled Pastors;" and this state

The following are extracts:
In looking at the evils, let us ask what is the usual condition of a Church where ministers often change? Is it not true that its members, instead of becoming qualified to move forward in the high and holy enterprise of converting the world, need themselves to be laught the first principles of the oracles of God? Far from being like a city set on a hill, beautiful and commanding, while it exemplifies the and the consequence has been that such churchs are weaker than ever. One church in particular, is early ruined because a few men in it have paid the emands of their consciences in cash, instead of permal efforts to promote faith and repentance in lemselves and among their neighbors. When men et into this current, the faster they go, the worse it still the continuous properties of the more than the still the faster they go, the worse it still the faster the church goes to ruin. When money is given in a right spirit it has a contary effect; men pray and labor the more for having twen it; every dollar given does more good; and in the end, even more money is raised.

Agents of benevolent societies and speakers at limiter saries are under continual temptation to forget these things, and to talk in the way best adapted to promote the error of which we have spoken, their first object is, to awken the conscience of their learners, and make them feel their obligation to do domenthing for the destitute of our country, for example.

The consequence has need in that can condition of a Church where ministers often change? Is it not true that its members, instead of becoming qualified to move forward in the high and holy enterprise of converting the world, need themselves to be laught the first principles of the oracles of God? Far from being like a city set on a bill, several community, while it exemplifies the excellency of Gospel truth in its character and influence sustaining the sacred institutions of God by holding up the hands of the ministry, its light is lost in the surrounding darkness, and it often becomes a hindrance to the progress of that cause it professes to very dollar given does more good; and in the surrounding darkness, and it often becomes a hindrance to the progress of that cause it professes a hindrance to the progress of that cause it professes a hindrance to the progress of that cause it professes a hindrance to the progress of that cause it professes a hindrance to the progress of that cause it prof which naturally creates a fastidious and faultering disposition, and this tends to form that prohibited disposition, and this tends to form that prohibited rest, and make them feel their obligation to do thing for the destitute of our country, for example, the presence of the presence on men's issues, as to bring out a large donation. There oper of doing this in such a way, that when the tion comes, the pressure will be removed, and icase, the donation costs more than it is worth. Christian zeal which is laid asleep by the proof getting the money, is worth more to the chan the money thus obtained. In this way, possible that "glorious anniversaries" and endid donations" should ruin the cause which are intended to promote.

distinguished. In this way, the that "glorious anniversaries" and donations" should ruin the cause which tended to promote.

It must also be admitted that whatever has a tendency to promote.

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It must also be admitted that whatever has a tendency to promote.

It must also be admitted that whatever has a tendency to retard mental improvement and a growing spirituality of mind in the ministry, is a hindrance to the improvement and spirituality of the churches. A minister who is frequently changing his field of labor, must almost necessarily have his mind more or less occupied with inquiries concerning congregations in which he may be employed, and deciding upon applications for his services. Consequently he is interrupted in his studies: his mind more he is interrupted in his studies: his mind more he is interrupted in his studies: his mind more he is interrupted in his studies: his mind more he is interrupted in his studies: his mind more he is interrupted in his studies: his mind more he is interrupted in his studies. gations in which he may be employed, and deciding upon applications for his services. Consequently he is interrupted in his studies; his theological knowledge is not increased, to say nothing of his growth in piety. He is not in circumstances to feel deeply interested for the outward prosperity and internal discipline and purity of the Church he is soon to leave, or for the moral elevation and intellectual culture of that mass of mind over which his influence is but very briefly to be exerted.

We heg leave to offer a few suggestions touching the duties both of minister and church.

1. We ask, are not the brethren of the ministry and the ellers of our churches to keep steadily be-

1. We ask, are not the brethren of the ministry and the elders of our churches to keep steadily before them our accredited standard and the word of God in receiving men into the sacred ministry and persons into the full communion of the church?—We speak as unto wise men, judge ye what we say. Dissatisfaction may naturally be expected to arise in a church whose minister may not be suitably qualified for this holy work, and in regard to those who may be introduced to this sacred office we are commanded, lay hands suddenly on no man. A church with an unqualified ministry, and composed of members whose doctrinal views and practical measures are not in unison, is not prepared to promote the Redeemer's kingdom and preserve the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace. And here it is well to inquire whether some of our churches are not in Spirit in the bond of peace. And here it is well to inquire whether some of our churches are not in danger of over-rating the labors of Evangelists?

We value this class of our ministerial brethren—we rejoice in their success, but as a substitute for a permanent ministry to feed the flock and build it up in the faith and order of the Gospel, this is a principle which cannot be sustained, and for which none conversant with facts will contend. They are to supply feeble churches not competent to support a

On the morning of his death, he called the native

permanent pastor, and co-operate with pastors in all the benevolent operations which aim at the conversion of the world.

Respecting the ministerial brethren we would also remark, that the cultivation of mutual confidence, a strict regard for Christian character, a spirit of kindness and forbearance in all cases of nonessential differences of opinion, and a disposition to persevere and not be discouraged, although immediate success be not seen. These are items of importance, and form no small part of a remedy for the frequent changes in the ministry.

changes in the ministry.

2. We would now ask the brethren of the church- We would now ask the brethren of the churches whether there is not to an alarming extent, a worldly policy pursued in obtaining and dismissing ministers? It is our opinion, that this is the grand reason why the state of the ministry is not more permanent, and its efforts more abundantly blessed among the churches in the bounds of this Synod. among the churches in the bounds of this Synod.— Let some of the churches inquire whether they are not expecting more from the ministry than the word of God will warrant? whether they are not overlook-ing an established trut, not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord? while seeking for the services of ministers who are qualified for this holy work, speaking after the manner of men, is it not almost forgotten that we have the Gospel trea-ments again. sure in earthen vessels, and do the churches pray sure in earthen resists, and do the churches pray, that the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of man? Let the churches allow the ministry to become more permanently located, that mental cultivation may not be neglected, nor spirituality of mind interrupted, and there would soon be less difficult to the following many control of the cont ficulty in finding ministers who are qualified to fill with their learning and piety our important churches, and by the way every church is important.—
Should these churches feel as they ought to feel towards the ministry, treat it as it is, an institution of divine appointment but requiring the employment of means to render it efficient, and the prayers and concerning of the churches to increase and confirm its peration of the churches to increase and confirm its offuence: should the churches strictly regard their influence; should the churches strictly regard their solemn promise of temporal support, and act on the principle that the church must sustain itself, under God, and not depend upon the caprices of the world; hew soon the want of a settled ministry would be supplied and all the evils which follow in the train of these frequent ministerial changes be removed from our borders.

The Changes resolution was adopted by the General Control of the set of the set of the control of the set The following resolution was adopted by the Gen-

The following resolution was adopted by the Gen-ssee Synod, Oct. So, 1833.

Resolved, That the Presbyteries composing this Synod be and hereby are required at their next tated meeting to examine into the reasons why so many of their churches are destitute of settled pasors, with a view to call up the attention of the hurches to this subject, and endeavor to render the

## SPIRITUAL DEATH.

ttlement of ministers more permanent

You can make nothing savingly useful of the gos-pel, until you want its grace to take off the curse of the law from your soul, and to quicken your soul in-to spiritual life. It is all lost time and labor to apto spiritual life, It is all lost time and labor to ap-ply to Christ for anything less than deliverance from "the wrath to come;" or to apply to the Holy Spirit for anything less than a "new heart." Remember, or anything less than a "new heart." Reme t was to "seek and to save the lost," that uel came into the world, and poured out his soul unto death. He died, that we han the did not might, therefore, just as well say, that He did not die for sin, as think that you are not dead, in law, by sin. If you do not deserve the wrath of God, why did He endure the wrath of God? If you are why did He endure the wrath of God? If you are not under the curse, why was He made a curse for you? Can your dialikes stand out in the face of these home questions? Can you even doubt for a moment longer, whether you are exposed to the second death? For do you not see, that if you maintain that you are not condemned by the law, you cannot even imagine that Christ died to justify you law grace. In like manner, caylis against the deadcannot even imagine that Christ died to justify you by grace. In like manner, cavils against the deadness which the influence of sin has produced on the soul, are, in fact, cavils against the work of the Hosoly, spirit; for, if no moral death has affected the powers and passions of your soul, you are not a subject for divine operations. They begin by quickering the soul; and "it is the Spirit that quickeneth:" so that you actually cut yourself off from the very source of spiritual life, whilst you question the fact of spiritual death in your own case.

[Philip's Manly Piety.

ught them to read the continued of their minds, nor aght them to read the commands of Jesus, their aker and Saviour! nty, it was remarked by a man

knew the people, that with a single gallon y he could buy a hundred votes, be facts, with regard to one of the most ad counties in the state, what must be the If these be facts, what regard to most conlightened counties in the state, what must be the true condition of thousands of families who have lived in less favored and less enlightened regions? Should Christians and patriots continue to slumber at their posts. Should ignorance still staulk as a lawless invader or abide upon the people as the unyielding pestilence? And if the tale of their describe condition produces no sensation in the publicable condition produces no sensation in the publicable condition produces no sensation in the pubunyielding pestitence: And it the tallow the pub-plorable condition produces no sensation in the pub-lic mind, in a few years what will become of pure religion and liber, v, and where will be found the religion and liber, y, and where will be found the mighty and beaven clad giant of benevolent enter-

### [ Western Luminary DELIBERATIVE CONVENTION.

Our friends in Vermont are thinking of a ne neasure. At the last meeting of the General Convention of Congregational and Presbyterian Ministers, a Committee was appointed to call, should they think it expedient, a Convention, to dehberate on subjects connected with the interests of religion and the duties of ministers and churches in that State. More time, it is said, is needed, than can be commanded at the annual meeting of Convention. In answer to inquiries of the Committee, four Asset ciations have expressed their approbation of the plan. The report adopted by one of them suggests the following topics as among those that might come

Whether something should not be done to promote the interests of our feeble churches, and of our Domestic Missionary and Education Societies; and whether further measures should not be taken to encourage suitable young men to enter the ministry; whether county meetings shall not be recommended, as a means of awakening interest and greatly increasing the contributions for benevolent objects; whether the present course of education in our Colleges and Theological Seminaries is such as to promote the spirituality of young men, and prepare those, who are ultimately to enter the ministry, for mental effort and efficient and self-denying labors; whether it is expedient, that so much time as is usual, should be spent by young men, who are preparing Whether something should not be done to promote whether it is expedient, that so much time as is usu-al, should be spent by young men, who are preparing for the ministry, in the study of the heathen classics; Whether it is important that a Theological Semi-nary should be established in Vermont: Whether it is expedient to encourage the giving of pledges at our anniversaries to be redeemed in future years: nary should be established in Vermont: Whether it is expedient to encourage the giving of pledges at our anniversaries to be redeemed in future years: Whether at the General Convention one half day, at least, should not be secured to consider, and if at least, should not be secured to consider, and it meedful, discuss important subjects; whether there should not be delivered at each annual meeting of the Convention, a sermon or discourse designed to promote, in ministers and other professors of religion, holy living, or an elevated state of Christian of the hurden, as it were, a grain at a time. gion, boly living, or an elevated state of Christian piety: Whether our ministry ought not to be more spiritual and might not be more effective: Whether our churches are answering the purpose for which they were gathered: Whether lay members are not improperly absorbed in the world, and shrinking from the active daties and self-denial, which was evinced by primitive Christians, and pertains to Christians in all ages: Whether it is not hopefully converted. The congregation is still small, expedient to increase the number of Deacons in most of our churches: whether they ought not to receive ordination, to take upon themselves more solemn responsibilities, and under the Pastor or in the absence of a Pastor, to perform more active labor, than is usual; whether regular meetings of the Pastor and Deacons, or the Pastor and a standing Committee to consult for the interests of the church, should be held; and whether the organization of the churchs into classes, for the purpose of securing more effectually the benefits of supervision, shall be encouraged: Whether, in our efforts few as they nor to bless distant regions, we are not overlooking. number of Deacons in encouraged: Whether, in our efforts few as a reason and those, who are neglecting divine instruction and those, who are neglecting divine instruction and sinking to deeper pero. 'no under the very dropping-of our sanctuaries; as 'whether special efforts should not be made to ascertain the proportion of our inhabitants, who habitually neglect public worour inhabitants, who habitually neglect public worship, and to induce, if possible, their attendance; whether agencies to promote benevolent objects are more extensively needed or less; whether a Pastor and church should not put themselves in a condition to save essentially the expense of agencies; and whether it will not be expedient to assign the contributions or collections of the churches to particular times, which are arrangements as will account times, making such arrangements as will accomodate agents, who may occasionally be employed:
Whether it is best that the Editors of the Chronicle Whether it is best that the Editors of the Chronicle should pursue any different course in regard to general and local interests, to benevolent societies, or to the conversion of sinners and the advancement of believers in holiness! and whether measures should be taken to extend the circulation of the Chronicle: Whether any new measures authorized by the Scriptures shall be adopted to promote revivals of religion; and whether we ought not to look to revivals, as the great means of furnishing young men for the ministry, and of exciting and sustaining that spirit of liberality and Christian enterprise, which spirit of liberality and Christian enterprise, which spirit of liberality and Christian enterprise, which alone can adorn flourishing churches; invigorate feeble ones; and usher in the day, when our vallies and mountains tops being holiness to the Lord shall join in harmonious efforts te make the world the glad subjects of their Redeemer and King.

A correspondent of the Vermont Chronicle doubts the expediency of the plan, and concludes a paper

on the subject as follows:

We are in danger of forming a wrong estimate of noble resolutions may be proposed, supported and passed. But the work is stid to be done. All the men must go home, and begit the work in their own neighborhoods, before anything is actually accomplished for the solvation of the world. The king-done of Christic knulls are advanced for the solvation of the world. The king-done of Christic knulls are advanced for the solvation of the town, and the adjacent parts and prayer was also plished for the solvation of the world. The kingdom of Christ is built up and enlarged by the conversion of sinners; and those efforts which tend to
promote the immediate salvation of sinners, tend to
cenlarge immediately the borders of Zion. Now
why cannot I make these good resolutions, and hear
them sustained by the speeches of Jesus Christ and
his apostles without going a hundred miles? Why
cannot I be on the ground ready to put them in exesustain as some as they are made. But here it may be said, that we are animated and

But here it may be said, that we are animated and assisted by each other, so that we can accomplish more in our several fields of labor, by devoting some time to these general interviews. I know we receive help from one another, and we all feel the need of intercourse. But may we not have all which is really necessary and profitable in our ordiwhich is really necessary and profitable in our ordi-nary means of communication? All the ministers of the state meet several times in a year in delibera-tive Associations. There every subject which con-cerns the kingdom of Christ may be presented and discussed. There we may help one another, in plans and measures, all we can. And then we have a weekly measures are from one Association to another, through which our suggestions and propoanother, through which our suggestions and propo-sals and resolutions may be definitely communicated, and our sympathies mingled. If an individual or an association has a proposal to make, or an improve-ment to suggest, he may lay it before the whole body in the Vermont Chronicle, sooner than half the ministers could get together. An opportunity is then given for calm deliberation, for full inquiry and

To evangelize Vermont every minister must work ever against his own house. It cannot be done by public speeches, or good resolutions. My nearest neighbor needs my prayers and my toils, and the negnoor needs them also; and where can I find a better resolution to meet all these cases around me, than that which is thus expressed; "I will very gladly spend and be spent for you, though the more abundantly I love you the less I be loved?"

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These extracts furnish suggestions that it would do a great many people in Massachusetts good to think of.

## SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The following extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Lyons of the Sandwich Islands Mission to his brother in Rochester, is published in the Family Journal. The date is Waimen, Hawaii, March 4,

en that they spent all their years in Kentucky, and ble authority. How many others will follow is not no man cared for the culture of their minds, nor known; but no doubt the church at Honolulu will be most severely tried. About a dozen barrels of two weeks, and with this a former heathe The king himself, it is said, drinks but little, his object seems to be to show his power. He has told Mr. Bingham, that it is not clear how long he will pursue such a course. We hardly know what to expect.—We know that kings and princes are in the hands of God, and all events are under his control—our confidence is in Him. The princess, the king's sister, who resides at Lahaina, appears well, it is said, at this time. She is much disquieted on it is said, at this time. She is much disquieted or account of her brother's conduct,

Rev. J. T. Woodbury writes to the N. Y. Evan-gelist, under date of Nov. 8, 1833;—

gelist, under date of Nov. 8, 1833;—
One year ago las: May, I came here and found a feeble church, organized the March previous with 44 members, 11 of whom only were males. It was one of those exiled churches that are now to be found in almost every town in Middlesex county, driven out of their house, plundered of church furniture, and every other species of church property, and obliged to hew down the trees and begin anew the work of raising the temple of God. I then began to labor among them and have continued with them ever among them and have continued with them ever since, with the exception of three or four weeks. As-sociated with this little church was a society as small composed in truth of only 11 men; not a rich

among them. Their congregation then varied from 75 to 125 irregular hearers. By the blessing of God, the attention of unconverted sinners was soon awakened to the salvation of their souls; and that attention has been for these ten their souls; and that attention has been for these ten months widening and deepening continually, and meetings were never more solenn than at the present time. Not a communion season has passed, (and they occur with us every alternate month) which has not witnessed accessions to as of such as give evidence that they will be saved. These additions have varied from 15 to 50. The number added the last communion was 50, 33 of whom were males. The number added in all amounted to 135. The church was more than and valided, and the

ers decidedly active Universalists, two men mem-bers of the Roman Catholic church, and one a fierae

hopefully converted. The congregation is still small, there being a Unitarian and Universalist society in

epentance toward God and faith in our Lord Jesus

brethren have prayed bolding their meetings The brethren have prayed, holding their meeting almost daily, and always an hour before the forenoon and afternoon service, on the Sabbath. They seemed to feel it a privilege to pray—a great privilege to pray—be great privilege to pray—be great privilege.

seemed to feel it a privilege to pray—a great privilege. And the saying has all along been, "Oh,
what blessed prayer meetings we have." No preaching amounts to much without prayer.
A protracted meeting held last month, was greatby blessed, there being as many as 40 hopeful conversions, I think. Brother Twining was the only
minister present, besides myself, throughout most of
these solemnities. Others were invited, but did not
come by reason of other swarements. And by the come by reason of other engagements. And by the way, I have no doubt it is best to have but very

raised for the erection of a new meetinghouse now completed, their minister's salary, their Sabbath School library, church furniture, &c. more than \$2. School intrary, courci formfore, &c. more fam \$2,500, and have sent away for the cause of missions at home and abroad, more than \$140 besides. And the whole amount of their valuation at their commencement, about one year ago, fell short of \$50,000.

The Rev. Joel Fisk writes to the Editor of the Vermont Chronicle, dated, Essex, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1839.

The Lord is beginning to revive his work again The Lord is beginning to revive his work again in this section of country. A few weeks since, I had the privilege of attending an interesting protracted meeting in Champlain. The meeting commenced on the 8th of this month, and continued three days; and it will long be remembered by that the amount of good resulting from public meetings.

There may be able and animated speeches, and ence of the Lord." The church made preparation days previous to the commencement of the meeting, several committees were appointed to visit all sec-tions of the town, and the adjacent parts of Canada. A day of fasting and prayer was also observed, when the whole church humbled themselves be-

nant.
So"the way of the Lord was prepared." The two first days of the meeting, the congregation was almost entirely composed of professed Christians; and they, on the second day, were in deep distress and they, on the second day, were in deep distress hecause no sinners came to be converted. And this distress did not end in mere feeling, for it impelled to action. Accordingly on Thursday morning, many of the brethren, instead of coming to the meeting, went out into different parts of the town, and invited and urged the unconverted to come to the house of God—and they came, and by the influence of the Holy Ghost in setting home truth to their hearts, they were soon convicted of sin.

The conducting of the meeting was similar to the four-days meetings which proved so successful in Vermont in 1831.

The preaching was plain and pointed. The sin-

The preaching was plain and pointed. The sin ner was solemnly and affectionately told, that he was under the condemnation of Jehovah's law-that he had involved himself in ruin—that his los condition merited blame rather than pity—as deserved eternal death. These truths many made to feel. And then they were pointed to who alone is able to take away sin; and to him they fled, and in him found peace to their souls; so that at the close of the meet

at the close of the meeting a goodly number were rejoicing in hope of the glory of God. And here I would add, that this protracted meet-ing, which has resulted so gloriously, is the 5th or 6th that has been held by the same Society in Chan plain within less than three years. I close this con ication by making some remarks in answer to

the following questions.

1. What good have these meetings done? the following questions.

1. What good have these meetings done?

They have been the means, in the hands of God, of converting almost an entire congregation. Not for meeting has failed of abundant success. But few adults who now regularly attend the Presbyterian Church in Champlain are left unconverted—and out of the mouths of many children, God is 'perfecting praise.'

2. But have not these meetings, so often repeated, been the means of rendering the Church more lukewarm and inefficient in the cause of Christ at other limes?

No. As a body, the church has been constantly

No. As a body, the church has been constantly denial. Not that they have always kept up the same tone of feeling which has existed during the Journal. The date is Waimen, Hawaii, March 4, 1833. The writer is speaking of the young king:

For several weeks past he has been buying run, brandy, gin an: wine, by the barrel; and has used; every means to keep every one drouk that came within his reach. About 100 are kept in a state of intoxication at his pleasure. He commands them to drink, and those who obey he promotes, and those who othey he promotes, and lay his mandates on the followers of Christ. A few have yielded; one high chief and a woman of considerations are made to twelve of the great benevolent obtains a remade to twelve of the great benevolent obtains and the witch the great benevolent obtains a remade to twelve of the great benevolent obtains and the protected meeting, but they have proved, and to build up that kingdom, and to build up that kingdom they have prayed, and labored, and made sacrifices. They are a temperance committee, and they live in a temperance committee, and they live in a temperance committee. They are like the tree seen by John in vision, whose "leaves were for the healing of the nations;" and who 'yielded her fruit every month; for every month they cast their offering into the treasury of the Lord, and from that treasury donations are made to twelve of the great benevolent ob-

da, well may it se said—"The people which sat in darkness saw great light: and to them which sat in the region and shadow of death, light is sprung up;"

the region and shattow of teath, ugut is spring up; for in view of thousands who inhabit the dark region of Canada, the church in Champlain is now a bright and shining light. And their influence on that side of the line is salutary and powerful, as the revival now in Russeltown abundantly testifies.

And let me not be understood as saying that the church in Champlain is all which it ought to be. No, by no means. When God has done so much for them, they ought to be ashamed that they do no

them, they ought to be ashamed that they do no more for him and his cause, But I have written what I have, to show why I think that church has been greatly blessed by protracted meetings,—made better instead of worse. And the pastor and leading nembers of the church have not appointed any meeting for the sake of trying an experiment, but with the firmest belief that it would promote the slaves of God in the same raises of the church for the same control of the s glory of God in the conversion of sinner MONTBLY TRACT DISTRIBUTION IN NEW YORK

MONTHLY TRACT DISTRIBUTION IN NEW YORK, Weekly meetings.—It is but a short time since the establishing of monthly or weekly prayer meetings in each district, in connexion with the tract distribution, was looked upon as a thing expedient or practicable. But now it is not only looked upon as expedient but practica'sle, if the church as a body be unde to feet her responsibility, and to lend her influence and orace.

the inside to tech her responsibility, and to lend her influence and prayers.

The superintendent of the Eighth Ward reports that they have succeeded in establishing between twenty and thirty different monthly meetings, most of which are well attended by the inhabitants, residence to the control of the co ding on the block where the meeting was held. are also in many cases extremely so esting. In one of the districts in t there has been a prayer meeting so there has been a prayer meeting sustained weekly for nearly two years by the distributer, and he now has the joy of numbering, in the judgment of charity, between fifteen and twenty whose conversion under God, is more or less attributed to the influence of his weekly prayer meeting.

THE BIBLE-WHAT IS IT ABOUT?-Mr. Baldwin bstance the following:

Two gentlemen, lawyers by profession, move from the state of Kentucky into one of the northern counties of Illinois. They were decided advocates of temperance and zealous promoters of the temper-ance cause. By their efforts, they had succeeded in ance cause. By their efforts, they had succeeded in forming temperance societies in most of the settlements in the county. Some of the inhabitants, however, were violently opposed. They said: It is a scheme to take away our liberties—it will cause blood to flow—the temperance folks will get the power into their hands, and then we shall be hanged for drinking whiskey. In the height of this excitement, a person engaged in distributing Bibles fell in ment, a person engaged in distributing Bibles fell in with one of the opposers, and inquired if he would accept of a Bible. "The Bible?—what is it about?

so he would not have a Bine, less it should prove a supporter of temperance measures.

Had this man, said Mr. B. enjoyed in his youth the advantages of Sunday School instruction, he would have known what the Bible was about.

[Cincinnali Bapt. Jour.

New MISSISSARY BOARD, -At the recent meeting

ere adopted:
"Whereas this Synod feel that it is binding or the Southern Churches to do more than they have hitherto done for the cause of Foreign Missions, and whereas this Synod has been informed that it is contemplation this fall to organize a Southern and of Foreign Missions to co-operate with A. B. C. Foreign Missions and other Missionary cicties in the great work of evangelizing the

orld, therefore,
"Resolved. That this Synod is decidedly in favor of the organization of a Southern Board of Foreign Missions, and if pleased with the plan when its de-tails shall be more fully haid before them will, relying on the blessing of God, most cordially sustain it by

ir prayers, their contributions and their influence Resolved 2nd, That Rev. Messes. Fred. A oss and Gideon S. White be and hereby are ap-pointed delegates from this body to confer with the road of South Carolina and Georgia at its session be held at the town of Columbia on the first

## BOSTON RECORDER. Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1832.

## TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY, KY.

LEXINGTON, KY. Nov. 7, 1833.

It is gratifying to contemplate the Institutions of derature in the older parts of our country, as in a have written and have even visited every place where prosperous and flourishing condition; but it is pecu- Christians are to be found, calling upon the young inrly so to see them in this state in what may be men to come forward and enroll themselves under considered the newer settlements. We were both our banner of Bible selling, each to take his turn for urprised and interested during the two days we a week at a time, and selecting for himself that sexspent in Lexington, (Ky.) at the manifestation both of the intellectual and moral culture of its inhabitants and of many other citizens of the State collect- some at our service. We ed at that place. at the opening of "the Session of Morrison College no less important work of prayer for the Divine of Transylvania University, "and of the law and med-blessing, while their juniors are employed in distr ical schools. This Institution had been for years buting the word of life." prostrate in ruins, and, owing to the consuming by fire of its principal and splendid building in 1829, early the last vestige of existence had disappeared. Still, however, there remained an old and miserable building on one part of her grounds, where learning n her last efforts for existence had sought an asylum. Her sacred fires had not yet quite gone out.

It was in this place, that a few young gentlem sons of Lexington and its vicinity, struggling unde great disadvantages, had at length arrived to that degree of mental culture, which, in the estimation of proper judges, entitled them to a place among the former alumni of this college and those of other colleges. Having been examined for the degree of Batchelor of Arts in September, the conferring of th degrees was deferred until the completion and dediation of the new and magnificent edifice erected by be munificence of the revered friend and patron of the University the late venerable Cal. James Morris son. For this purpose, on Monday the fourth instant at 10 o'clock A. M. a very large procession of the State and City Officers, the Trustees and Faculty. xistent and elect, of the University, the students and the members of the Whig and Union Philosophical Societies, the law and medical classes, togeth r with numerous other citizens, was formed at the Court House, whence it moved, under the direction of the Chief Marshal to the new University building ituated in the suburbs of the city on a beautiful and mmanding elevation. The chanel was crowded to overflowing. The building was then solemnly deslicated to the cause of letters, science and religion. The prayer was offered by the Rev. Isnae Van Doren, of Lexington. The Rev. Benjamin O. Peers, President elect, the Rev. Samuel V. Marshall, Professor elect of ancient languages, and Mr. Peters, Professor elect of chemistry, were regularly inducted into office,-Professor Lutz of the mathematical department, who is said to be an accomplished German scholar, having been in office some time before. The oath of office was administered by Richard Chinn, Esq. in the absence of Robert Wickliffe, Esq. President of the Board. Mr. Chion delivered an able and highly appropriate address. After the ceremonies of inauguration were completed, and an ode, composed for the occasion by Josiah Dunham, Esq. was sung, President Peers delivered an able rejoice to see the address in print, as some of its

neement of the college year ending in Sept, able thought and self-examination by parents and was held in the college chapel. The place was fil. teachers. Our opinion of their actual influence on

jects of the day, so that during the last year, they have probably sent abroad a sum equal to the salary of their own paster.

And as this church is on the very border of Canada and the salary by the Rev. Mr. Page, of Louisville, followed by an ode in excellent taste. Both the salary salary and the salary by the Rev. Mr. Page, of Louisville, followed by an ode in excellent taste. Both the salary salary and the salary salary and the salary odes sung had reference to the former depressed condition of the Institution and its present prospects, by turns breathing melancholy and cheering notes The songs evidently moved on the deep waters of public feeling and every heart seemed to respond to the tenor of their sentiments. It was difficult while the mind was carried into the retrospective and pro pective conditions of the University to suppress the ears both of sorrow for the past and of joy for the future. Five young gentlemen delivered oration and received the degree of A. B. The performances of the young gentlemen were respectable. One roung gentleman delivered an oration and received in company with two other alumni of Transylvania. the degree of A. M. The President delivered an appropriate address to the graduates, and concluded by presenting to each a handsome copy of the Holy Scriptures. The thought occurred to my mind, that t would be well, were our older Institutions to imitate this example set them at the west in this young Institution. Two other addresses were delivered, one before the Union Philosophical Society, and the other before the Alumni of Transylvania University. Both were able and interesting. The former was delivered by Henry Clay, jun. Esq., and the other by Robert Wickliffe, jun. Esq. To our feelings it was peculiarly gratifying to think that while the honored father of the former gentleman was participating in the cordial hospitalities of our fellow citizons in the "far East," we were participating in the delight occasioned by the elequence of the true son and young likeness of that father in the services were concluded

in toone

On the evening of this day a meeting of the Sun day School Union of this State was held in the Baptist Church, when statements in respect to the form ion, plan and operations of the Society were made w Rev. Mr. Baird, Agent of the Parent Society and addresses were made by the Rev. Drs. Beeche of Cincinnati and Cogswell of Boston, and Rev. Messes, Storrs of Braintree (Mass ) Kirk of Alba Vednesday there was a convention of Teachers hold, who had assembled from various parts of the tuation of primary schools, &c. and devising and could learn it is vastly important that something to both. good purpose should be done not only in Kentucky, out throughout the Western States. The meeting on the occasioned was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Cogswell and an Introductory Lecture was de livered by Dr. Beecher. It was received with anplause, and no doubt will do good. It is expected hat addresses will be delivered on behalf of th Temperance and the Foreign Missionary Cause, by Rev. Dr. Edwards and Rev. Mr. Kirk, in the course of the week. Never have the good people of Kenturky witnessed such times of refreshing before. Much good to her Zion is anticipated.

prayer by Bishon Smith.

### CIRCULATION OF THE BIBLE.

An excellent servant of our Lord-says a corresndent of the Paris Archives du Christianisme rites from Bearn:

For some time we had not distributed many New Testameats, but just now the work seems to be reviving. It occurred to us to cause the Departent of the Lower Pyrences, even to the smallest village, to be traversed by Christians whom we in rited to the work. And we have seen men rich in he things of this world, baving estates worth propably at least 100,000 francs, respond to our appear by coming to me to take on their backs a parcel of the sacred books, and make with them a tour of five or six days. It had been given them to know that as bare their burthens. Glory to the power of the Gospel, that has thus enabled them to rise above the world! The Gospel continues to be preached in many places in this region, and the number of hearers increases every day. The Lord also from ime to time adds to the number of them that believe. -None but Christians ought to be employed in this work of colporteurage. Yet it is by no means uncommon to notice that those who acknowledge Jesus tributing his word. So it has been here. But we Our visit to Lexington happened also to men advanced in life, to engage them in the

> Here is a very ingenious plan, which may render uch shorter and less expensive by half, the work of Bible distribution. The zeal of the Christians of Bearn deserves imitation. Already we know that many brethren of a church at the South, excited by this letter, are burning with desire to tread in the footsteps of the Bearnese Christians.

We have thought it right to comply with the equest of A TEACHER to be heard briefly respecting the motives and views that influenced him in the preparation of his early numbers. He complains t his errors have not been specified, and that he has not been told what, in his essays, is calculated to do harm rather than good. We supposed that enough had been said to enable him to understand the case: but we will be more particular.

His errors,-in our opinion, and, so far as we know, in that of others,-relate chiefly to the results of Sabbath Schools, as they have been heretofore and are now conducted. For instance,-(1.) Although we do not suppose that any one who has the subject, would attribute the conversion of all the teachers and scholars that have united with the church to the influence of the schools, we get believe that his estimate of that influence in this respect is very much too low. (2.) We do not think that facts justify what he says of the character and promise of those Sabbath School scholars who have een received into the churches. He exaggerates, in our opinion, the probable number of spurious conversions, and the unpromising circumstances in the case of the really pious,—while he says nothing of the laboring class in this part of the Union is bet of the peculiar advantages that the latter enjoy for becoming living and growing Christians, (3.) Respecting the influence of the schools on those who do not become pious while connected with them, be shows the dark side too dark, and the bright side not at all. (4.) As to the evils resulting from the confinement of Sabbath Schools, we believe his zeal has led him into error. If children are rightly managed on the other days of the week, and on the other hours of the Sabbath, the Sabbath Schools, -supposing two sessions a day and two services at church to be as ill-judged as he thinks-would not make them puny or inefficient. (5.) While discussing the results of Sabbath Schools and balancing the evil and interesting address, choosing for his subject and the good, he is silent respecting a long catalogue "Intellectual and Physical Education." We should of salutary influences on pupils, teachers, and pareuts, that might be made out.-Such are what we consider A Teacher's prominent errors. They are On Tuesday the 5th instant, the annual com- of such a nature as easily to be made topics of profit-

### UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

Rev. JOHN WHEELER of Windsor, Vt. was inaugurated President of the University of Vermont on Thursday the 7th inst. We understand that more than forty students have joined the University this fall, and that half the subscription of \$25,000 has been obtained. This institution has for several years been stendily developing and realizing its own system of instruction, nothing doubting that it would soon commend itself to every sound scholar; and this it has succeeded in doing, as those know, who have made themselves acquainted with it. Its prospects of usefulness and onward progress are of the most promising kind.

We hope measures will be taken to make this ystem of instruction more generally known. Those who heard Mr. Gray's Lecture before the American Institute last year, or who may have read it (in the Annals of Education, Jan. 1883,) will recollect the passage in which he alludes to the evils connected with the common system of College classes, in which all the members receive the same instruction and perform the same exercises. The natural result is, that those who are below the average as to talent or preparation do not get the lessons at all, and those who are above it are not fully employed. Mr. Gray suggests a remedy, as follows:-" Let the ordinary tasks assigned to each class be such as any student fit for a collegiate education can perform with due diligence in the time appropriated for study; and let instruction be also provided in every department of learning, for those who may wish to prosecute my one beyond the required course. that the experiment " is not altogether untried: and refers to the department of Modern Languages n Harvard University as an example. fact is, that the course of instruction at the University of Vermont is based throughout on substantially

By the way, some of our Vermont friends have still a bad habit-formed when circumstances were ny, Brainerd of Cincinnati, and Bishop Smith. On not as they are now-of speaking of the interests of their two colleges as incompatible with each other The habit is getting out of fashion, we believe, as the State for the purpose of considering the lamentable present state of things comes to be more fully understood: and the sooner it shall be laid aside entirely adopting measures to effect a reform. From all we the better for the interests and the reputation of

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for the year 1834, is published by Charles Bowen. This is the 5th volume, and fully sustains the high character of the series. It contains ellaneous information, collected and arranged with great judgment and accuracy. The astronomical epartment is edited by R. T. PAINE, Esq. and the other parts by a gentlemen of equally eminent qualifications for the work. The successive numbers are volumes of great permanent value. The present one has a more complete account of edu-cation and literary institutions in the United States than we have ever before seen .-- From a table of the periodical publications in Massachusetts, it appears that there are in Boston 48 newspapers and 47 Reviews, Magazines, &c. Of the newspapers 10 are daily, 7 semi-weekly, and 26 weekly state there are 100 newspapers, and 49 other periodical publications

Manly Piety, in its Principles. By ROBERT PHILIP.

New York, John Wiley.
Some extracts from "Eternity Realized," by this author, were lately published in the Recorder. The work before us is written with deep seriousness, and in a free and spirited manner. The topics are, Man-iy Estimates of both worlds--Manly estimates of true visdom—Manly views of salvation—Manly faithin most suitable to our health and devote Providence -- Manly honesty in Prayer -- Manly sin? views of Divine influence-Manly views of religious mystery-Manly views of Divine holiness. It is intended for the young, and is well calculated to arrest and fix their attention and lead them, with God's blessing, into the right way. There is an extract on our first page, containing a style of argument which we should expect to be more effective than any other, with young people who have been partly led astray by some fashionable substitute for the Gospel. There is much of the same character in the volume.

## COLONIZATION.

On the Union of Ladies of Great Britain,

It is not least of all thy praise, Fair Isle! so long renown'd in sto or faintest 'mid the gather'd rays That form thy coronet of glory, That clasping thus a daughter's hand, Her earnest guidance fondly heeding, Thou turn'st thee toward that trampled land 'Neath many a poison'd arrow bleeding.

And wherefore turn'st thou? To restore, The ancient boast of Nile's dark billow, The ancient boast of Ne's dark billow, Which cradled Science calmly bore Like Moses, on his reed-twin'd pillow? To bid sters Cheops' mountain-height Aspire, while vassal-realms are weeping? Or rouse again the buried might Of Carthage, 'mid her ashes sleeping?

Oh no! to dry the burning tear,
To stifle murderous War's commotic
And bid the slave-ship homeward steer
Unfreighted, o'en cassing ocean,
To plant on lone Liberia's height

To plant on lone Liberia's height
Undaunted Freedom's stainless strea
And bear to those who grope in night,
Glad tidings of a blest Redeemer.

Go on thy way, thou queen of Isles!
Sahara's sands shall bloom before thee,—
And Niger, 'mid his sinuous wiles,
Waft clouds of breathing incense o'er thee,—
And lo!—this young and ardent West,
Rehearning grateful Afric's story,
Dath great worn her filial breast,

Rehearsing grateful Afric's stor Doth grave upon her filial breast, Proud record of a mother's glory. L. H. S.

### COLONIZATION AND ABOLITION. The " argument" of our correspondent CLARKSON

(see last page,) is not only unanswerable logically, but of the most impressive kind. We will add a little to it:-Slavery .- The people of the South are not only

osed to the unauthorised interposition of Con-ss, but to any Northern intermeddling whatever, cern which is exclusively South moderate Abolitionists affect to sur Slavery as an evil. They regard ter with than it would be without, the institution. which they have resolved to perpetuate. And we repeat what we have before said, that when an ac-tual interference from abread takes place, it will be met by action, not by words. If it vate persons, they will be made the subjects of just, summary, and exemplary punishment. If it come from Government, the Government will be renounced, and the Union abandoned. [ Charleston Mercury.

Vile Treachery.—We have warned the South, again and again, that the Colonizationists at the North, with all their pretended opposition to the Abolitionists, are far more dangerous to us, than Abolitionists themselves; and proofs of this are con-Abolitionists themselves; and proofs of this are continually rising up before us, "strong as holy writ." We wish they were all as plainly before our readers, as ourselves, and that they saw each day as many of the Northern papers, pamphlets, &c. as we do. If they did, they would instantaneously unite, and "stand by their arms," as the only hope of safety. We firmly believe, that if the Southern states do not quickly usirs, and declare to the North, if the question of Slavery he longer discussed there in any shape, they will instantly second from the Union, that

the question must be settled and very the question must be seated and very so sword, as the only remaining possible me preservation. Nothing can now stay the distinct fear of Diannion, threatened by the worf the South; and even that fear, and that of peaceful protection, will assuredly colour a very short time, &c, &c, &c.

The friends of the system, it seems, a [Augusta (Ga.) Chron " afraid of an argument," that the whole nat be gagged! When we learn by what authclaim to act as censors of our pens and tor will take their threats into consideration. The very right, however, in supposing that he lowed to circulate and act freely, would so throw the slave system.

## THANKSGIVING PRACTICES.

Mr. Editor,—It appears to me that a re-tion is demanded in the manner of keeping t giving. Something was published last year subject in some periodicals;—but line upon giving.

How should gratitude to God for His fan manifested? Custom answers, "By feast what says reason? I should say, As v repay the Lord directly for His favor, I p better way than a hearty acknowledgement favors accompanied by imparting a por-to such as have need; as when one askshall satisfy you for a favor you you say "Do a similar favor to you say "Do a similar favor to another the fir portunity." To be more explicit: Previous day designated by the "Proclamation," to piece of meat and a loaf or two of bread, or of meal, or necessary clothing, and carry poor and needy, if there be any such in your ty. Present these as a token of gratitude Providence which has made you thus to differ a request that they would attend the meeting at ed for recounting God's blessings and expu-

And on the and o the house of God a portion of the pr which he has blessed Providence may in the course of the v for bestowing upon your fellow creatures sings which you enjoy and they do not; food or raiment, liberty, literature or Ch Present this contribution with your giving rresent this contribution with your giving of and thus give proof of your gratitude, by lettin thanksgiving and your "thanksgiving and gether, as a memorial before God? Have an improvement, similar to the one here reconst, in the manner of celebrating the declar our national Independence? The practice of der burning, gluttony, and wine bibling, & ginniter to be absendenced. ginning to be abandor ed for the useful collecting Sunday School children and instrement perhaps in the reasons for distinguished Fourth of July from other days, &c. We change the namer of holding thanksgiving is there not in the nature of the case a demotthe exercises of this season be purely religious now look at the common practice.

Both people generally in New England been customary to make thanksgiving a ses feasting—to spend in each family some much time to prepare a variety of dishes richest food, and on thanksgiving day and stothers in connexion with it, the feast. At that offecting Sanday School children

others in connexion with it, to feast, ing dinner particularly, the table is other relatives or f the language of a respectable physician week before thanksgiving is the merchant's the one following is mine." Similar is the ny of multitudes of medical men respecting And how is it with the soul in such

surfeiting? Is it active and vigoro thanks as the occasion demands? In-the moral sensibilities are completely the mind is stupid and insensible in the How much gratitude then is felt? When the giving of thanks which is pretended

Is then the present manner of regarding son acceptable to God? Is it right? may be answered, "No, it is not right! extravagancies as some do. I have that it is wrong and sinful. But is it have something at thanksgiving time better than usual?" Yes, if we do

most suitable to our nearm and devotors, a sin? Can we go one step beyond?

Shall we knowingly impair our health, numb our sensibility to divine things; steps against the cries of the hungry and destine shut up our bowels of compassion from mit the perishing heathen? Shall we treat with nce the requirements of our merci And lastly palm bypocrisy upon Jehovah. king a God of our own sensual apper shall we in addition to incurring such es selves lead coming generations into then unchring a source. unchristian course is beginning to be withstood. There are some who have themselves done with such surfeiting doubt with these there is more real giving

they are enjoying a spiritual repast, who dies of others are feasting and their souls!

A FRIEND TO ACCEPTABLE WO Another correspondent, whose paper hand after the above was in type, suggest views. His rule is, that feasting, like fasting be practised just so far as it may conduce to ! soul into a more suitable frame for the perfo duty of remembering the poor, he mentions

lowing case, which fell under his own ols Not many years since it was my priv side in the family of a pious layman, call Mr. A. The family was numeronearly all the adults were professors. On the return of one of those days so be in this commonwealth for the purpos festivity, some preparation was made the occasion. A tender lamb of the restrivy, some preparation the occasion. A render lamb of the destined to serve as a repast for the fation of it only being needed, the remainvided into two or three parts and send families who seldom indeed enjoy so It was found however that there v serving attention, had been forgotter should be done? Two lambs had all tributed; should a third be slain? T A fine fowl was dressed and forthwith other child, who loved to go on errands to the little family, which had well nigh

Thus eight families were made glad ness of Mr. A., who received a rich re-expression of those deep and gratefi which flowed from their joyous hearts, inward joy which the luxury of doing go

fords.

### For the Boston R. FOR " A SUPERINTENDENT."

Ma Entron, - Your correspondent on ture of " A Superintendent," asse had formerly been a decision School Union "almost unanimous dient to hold two sessions (of n day." On my questioning n day." On my questioning the statement, he very kindly condesent from the "records," the following lations. Resolved, I have taken by our rules and regulations, that a posed, may be permitted to test by expediency of holding but one session. This resolution, and its results, ought to satisfy "A, that the questions is the proportion of the prop

thank A Superintendent for his pr

that the "unanimous decision," above had, after a full discussion, actually bee his extracts, if they prove anything, pa

But I beg leave to ask him a few

Were the above, the only impo passed at the said meetings?
Were there no more than two meeting Was the " resolution" adop

hapel? Was it "supported mainly" h at from the country, where he holding but one session a day ted the same practice he nsibility, ab Did not another gentleman

Did not another gentleman erintendents in question, wa much experience in the chools, at the formation of chool Union earnestly oppose uding teachers to two session Is it an act of kindness in "fer having "practically" acquists about a certain statem unded, to triumph over me, a e in an error?

Is it in strict accordance wit tempt to leave such an impraind?

However various in point

en queries may seem to othe assequence to me; and besitruth should be known. ANDOVER .- With the many

ed, have been brought to kn

EXTRAORDINARY

The above cut, engraved for prepared for the New Yor aid the conceptions of thes of Wednesday last (Nov. racts from various papers relating arts of the country, and. The meteers were notice 12 o'clock.

Boston. — Yesterday morning

Boston.—Yesterday morning break, an appearance was ich is described by all who autiful. Vast numbers of a rey direction in brilliant and uses they assumed the appear-ters they assumed the appear-ters they separated like burstin rently divided into many trag-core track, a sweeping in leasrently divided into many train less track, or sweeping in leng s whole sky was illuminated ucipal direction was apparently lended from the zenith dewar y nearly approaching the hos an very variable on the pree s time cold and clear. A correspondent of the Con

owers of fire" observed in S seeing innumerable meteors sin lied shooting stars. They were waward, and I should say according wals of a few seconds, when

totood observing the pherore six, at which time the apted to count a portion of

of disc of Jupiter. They a s, or tails, which general age, about a yard in lea been spoken of as st eighty years above the volcano of Gar to imagine the mountain is sembled in the plain of E to set out, in

one degree fifteen cribed as seeming to ber lite. The fishermen in as they call it, began at globe, equal to 60 deg.

er witnessed before this town. From t from fifty to an hu setion, and fell to the three feet. Eight of the trackets. This day prevented the m The sky was perfect little north of west

henomenon while the dark learn from them, that the much more brilliant, and th then visible. We have an anust have fallen betwe bay were first seco

error!

leave such an impression on the public However various in point of importance these

were various in point of importance these weres may seem to others, they are all of some mence to me; and besides, it is desirable that th should be known. I hope, therefore, that perintendent" will answer them as promptly

lid those proposed on a former occasion. A.

ANDOVED.

as at Andover this is a time of great interest. Many, it is apped, have been brought to know and enjoy the truth in

The American Tract Society's No. 271, is on the

P

pared for the New York Commercial Advertiser,

aid the conceptions of those who were not so fortuto witness the remarkable atmospheric phenome-

tets from various papers relating to it. It was observed far east as Portland and as far south as Norfolk;—in all

f the country, indeed, from which we have yet The meteers were noticed in some places as early

on.—Yesterday merning, an hour or two before is, an appearance was presented by the heavens, is described by all who witnessed it as singularly at Vast numbers of meteors were flashing in irection in brilliant and rapid succession; somethey assumed the appearance of shooting-stars, at hey separated like bursting rockets, and were appearance of the property of the

spendent of the Centinel furnishes the following

of clouds, and in the south and southeast, the

s bore a perfect resemblance. One instance oc-

ed at Quito, where so many falling stars were the volcane of Gavambe, as led the inhabi-

They were of different sizes. They left lumi-of from five to ten degrees in length. The ap-these traces continued seven or eight seconds, stars had a very distinct nucleus as large as t disc of Jupiter. The largest were frem one a degree fifteen minutes in diameter. They

l as seeming to burst by explosion. Their light The fishermen in the suburbs said the fire-ty call it, began at one o'clock. This phenomto the control of the subarras said the fire-tory call it, began at one o'clock. This phenom-scertained to have been observed on an extent e, equal to 60 deg. of latitude and 91 deg. of at the equator in South America, at Labrador

Yesterday morning an atmospheric phenome-vitnessed before in these latitudes, was ob-

s of a range of dark heavy cloud were just visi-

of his own observations, with notices of similar

\*

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.

rist since the late protracted meeting.

VIII.

truth, if al toon ever

giving also? lemand that, ligious? Let

f the most be stated in ian: "The nt's harvest; the extreme

Perhaps to go to suri requently in ot proper o, and a alth, and bewith ind

worsur. aper came ike fasting, is to uce to put th the performance ation of th s own obs

y privilege to re-nan, whom I shall merous and all or ors of religion. so long observed sent to as many such a luxury, were other families umstances. These umstances. There haph was there-rity, divided into four different fami-ecurred to a pious hity particularly deotten. What nos of already been dis-This was dose, with sent by an-rrands of kindness, Il nigh been pass

and by the kind earts, and in that ping good ever af-NDENT."

ndent over the signserred that there the Boston Sablad usly, that it is expehe Sabbath Selod to accuracy of the second of the se

[Union earnestly oppose the adoption of a rule g teachers to two sessions a day?
an act of kindness in "A Superintendent," raving "practically" acknowledged that my about a certain statement of his were welled, to triumph over me, as if he had detected

ball of fire falling against his window!"

Litchfield, Ct.—A dark cloud was seen hanging over the village, and from the sides thousands of meteors, like shooting stars, were constantly descending to the earth, some perpendicularly, and others in a zig-zag-lightning-like course. The cloud passed away almost instantaneously, and still the meteors continued falling and shooting until near broad day, or as long as they could be observed—and occasionally a snapping, cracking noise was heard, like those following the escape of sparks from an electric battlery.

New Haven.—The attention of the writer was first called to the phenomenon about half coat five o'clock called to the phenomenon about half coat five o'clock called to the phenomenon about half coat five o'clock called to the phenomenon about half coat five o'clock.

New Haven.—The attention of the writer was first called to the phenomenon about half past five o'clock, from which tune, until near sunrise, the appearance of these meteors was striking and splendid, beyond any thing of the kind he has ever witnessed or heard of.

To form some idea of the phenomenon, the reader may imagine a constant succession of fire balls, reaembling sky rockets, radiating in all directions from a point in the heavens near the zenith, and following the arch of the sky towards the horizon. They proceeded to various distances from the radiating point, leaving after them a vivid streak of light, and usually exploding before they disappeared. The balls were of various sizes, and degrees of splendor; some were more points, but others were larger and brighter than Jupiter or Venus, and one seen by a credible witness, before the writer was called, was nearly as large as the moon. The flashes of light though less credible witness, before the writer was called, was nearly as large as the moon. The flashes of light though less intense than lightning, were so briliant as to awaken peo-ple in their beds. One ball that shot off in the northple in their beds. One hall that shot off in the north-west direction and exploded near the star Capella, left, just behind the place of explosion, a phosphorescent train, of peculiar beauty. This line was at first nearly straight, but it shortly began to contract in length, and dilate in breadth, and to assume the figure of a serpent folding itself up, until it appeared like a small luminous cloud of vapor. The cloud was borne eastward by the wind, opposite to the direction in which the meteor had proceeded, remaining in sight several minutes. The light was usually white, but was occasionally prismatic, with a predominance of blue. [Prof. Olmsted. New York.—This morning, between 1.9 and 2 and

was usually white, but was occasionally prismatic, with a predominance of blue.

New Fork.—This morning, between 1-2 past 3 and 1-2 past 4 o'clock, there was a war of shooting stars in the north-west. For an hour, meteor succeeded meteor is such rapid succession that it was impossible to count them; at times the sky seemed fall of them, and tho earth sras illuminated as with morning light. They shot in each direction, principally however from the S. E. towards the N. W. and four or more appeared lower than 25 degrees from the horizon. They were many thousands in number, and they shot from one part of the heavens to the other; they would burst like rockets, discharging balls of fire in all directions. The morning was dark, and the atmosphere clear and cold.—Those who were so fortunate as to witness the scene, describe it as brilliant beyond conception, and far surpassing the most costly artificial free-works.

[Journal of Commerce.

Capt. Hammond of Salem gives, in the Register, from

Capt. Hammond of Salem gives, in the Register, from his journal, the following notice of a similar phenomenon. He was in the Red Sea, near Mocha:

He was in the Red Sea, near Mocha:

"Nov. 13th, 1832.—From I. A. M. until day-light this morning, there was a very unusual phenomenon in the heavens. It appeared like meteors hursting in every direction. The sky at the time clear, the stars and moon bright, with streaks of light, and thin white clouds interspersed in the sky."

Capt. H. thinks the meteors of last Wednesday more

numerous than those seen at Mocha, but not quite so briliant.—It is a remarkable coincidence—says the Register-that the three great meteoric showers, the only ones of which we have dates or particulars, all took place on the morning of the 13th November-viz. In South America, Nov. 13. 1779 (erroneously printed 1299)—at Mocha, Nov. 13, 1832,—and in the United States Nov. 13, 1833. The origin of these meteors is not known. Prof. Olm-

ers of fire" observed in South America.

pening one of the parlor shutters, I was surprised
g innumerable meteors similar to those commonly
hooting stars. They were moving in a direction
and, and I should say according to the best judgcould form, were fulling about half as thick as the
if snow in one of our common snow fails, with
is of a few seconds, when there was not so many,
ed observing the phenomenon till fifteen minutes
sit, at which time the meteors being fewer. I atd to count a portion of them. In the part to which
ention was confined, and which was perhaps a
art or rather less of the horizon, I counted 650 The origin of these meteors is not known. Prof. Olmsted of Yale College says:

With respect to the cause of these meteors, I do not consider it as hitherto explained. Every thing of this kind is loosely ascribed to Electricity; but in my view, without any just grounds. It is my wish to obtain as many facts as I can respecting this phenomenon, and hope then to be able to deduce some rational conclusions. At present, all I can say is, that I think it evident, that the point from which the fire-balls emanated, was beyond the limits of our atmosphere; that the balls were projected obliquely into the atmosphere; that they were not at first luminous. of our atmosphere; that the basis were projected conquely into the atmosphere; that they were not at first luminous, the stocking of the project of the stocking of the stocki ring the fifteen minutes before aix o'clock. They at and nuce, nowever, a supposed a reasonable of those which actually fell during that time in the of those which have a substituted of those which actually fell during that time in the which my attention was directed. If I am corray estimation, this would show the number of moting during the fifteen minutes, to have been more so. At 6 o'clock, I went to the top of the house, now need to be substituted in the control of the house of the minutes and the substitute of the heavens from the zenith downwas 98. The last fell ten minutes before sunrise, course of this time there were two exceedingly networks. I did not see them, as they did not make parance in the part to which my attention was dit but the steeple of the neighboring church was do by the light of them. uring the fifteen minutes before six o'clock. They ast and inick, nowever, I supposed I was now about

CORRECTION .- In the account of the ordination at Natick in our last, for Erastus D. Moore read Erasmus D.

### "OBSERVER" is too late for this week. YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Published Weekly, at the Office of the Bonton Beconder, -Price One Dollar a year-Six Copies for Five Dollars. CONTENTS OF No. 27 .- The Library. The Young Florist, CONTENTS OF No. 27.—The Library. The Young Florist, (with a Picture.)—Narrative. The Adventurous Boy.—Benevature. The Prison Discipline Society.—Fabbath School. Ellen Murray.—Religion. "I think I should pray." "What do you pray for !"—Natural History. The Hombardier. The Tortoise Shell Butterfly.—Morality. "Falling in Love."—The Nursey. Maria Ellesmore. An Afternoon's Ramble.—Miscellany. Children have Souls. The Child and the Butterfly. Judicious Reproof. Old Spanish Proverbs. Donations for the Little Greek Paper.—Poetry. The Captive Blue Bird. das of range of dark heavy cloud wore just visithe horizon.—There was however, a vapor in
re, visible round the herizon, which in the southned a very beautiful appearance during ten minunder a very beautiful appearance during ten minunder a very beautiful appearance during ten minunder a very beautiful appearance during ten minday at 2 P. M. was 63 deg.; this morning at 4
at was 39 deg. There was but little wind, and
the west. Generally the meteors appeared to be
in the atmosphere, some to come down appearently
the house tops. They all had a distinct nucleus,
about the half size of Jupiter, some were larger
some smaller, and a few were larger than the apsor of Jupiter. They all left luminous white traces,
tails, which generally appeared to be, in popular
, about a yard in length, a few were three times
enot more than half this apparent length.

sever met with any account of such a phenomema have occasionally been presented elsewhere,
aben spoken of as Showers of Fire, to which
his bore a perfect resemblance. One instance ocbut right very sever sizes in Seath Austics. 'This

NOTICE. The Meeting-House erected by the Winthrop Society on Union Street, Charlestown, will be dedicated on Friday Evening next, the 22J inst. Beligious services will commence at half past six

## Foreign.

London dates are to Oct. 6. The news is of conside-

PORTUGAL.

o'clock.

The news from Portugal is very inauspicious to the prospects of Don Miguel. On the 14th September, another attack was made on Lisbon by the forces of Don Miguel, but they were repulsed with considerable loss, and retreated to some distance from the city. The accounts from Lisbon come down to the 24th, and from Oporte to witnessed at Quito, where so many falling stars were above the volcano of Gayambo, as led the inhabito imagine the mountain to be in flames. The peoper star of the plan of Exico, and a procession was to set out, in consequence, from the Convent of St. is, when they discovered the phenomenon to be occally meteors which, as we are told, ran along the in all directions. A more extensive and remarkable memon of this kind occurred in the night of the 12th member, 1779. Of this appearance as it was seen at any, an accurate account has been given by M. M. holds and Benpland. It occurred towards the mornhen, we are informed, thousands of meteors, colides, silis, or falling stars, as they were variously denominated and the start of from Lisbon come down to the 24th, and from Oporto to the 26th. The latest from the former place represent that Marshal Bourmont, Laroche Jacquelin, and all the other French officers have left the service of Don Miguel. Negotiations were opened between Bourmont and Lord William Russell, who undertook to convince him of the hopolessness of Don Miguel's cause; but the immediate cause of his resignation was a misunderstanding with the Portuguese officers. The army of Miguel was placed under the command of Col. Macdonald, but is said to be in a very unprovided state, and to be with difficulty kept together. Very many had already deserted. Permission was granted to all the French officers to embark at Lisbon, but they preferred to proceed to Spain.

From Oporto they write that the enemy had not alto-

From Oporto they write that the enemy had not alto-gether withdrawn from before the city: the garrison had consequently been kept greatly on the alert, and having been considerably reduced by the reinforcements sent to Lisbon, experienced some hardships in providing against the consequence of a renewed attack.

Donna Maria arrived in the Tagus on the 23d Sept. and her reception is represented to have been most enthusiastic.

SPAIN.

News of the death of the King of Spain had been received in England. It was not at first believed, but a Liverpool paper of the 7th of Oct. states that official accounts of the event had arrived. He expired on the 29th of September. The Queen Dowager assumed the Regency, but continued the same ministers in office. The English journalists in speculating on this event, suppose it probable that Marshal Bourmont, after giving up the command of the Miguelite force, will join Don Carlos in his march into Spain, and will be assisted by many of the same French officers who tendered their resignation to Don Miguel on the 19th.

Was the "resolution" adopted at the Old South chape?
Was it "supported mainly" by a "superintendent, put from the country, where he had been in the habit proceeded from one point of the zenith, and all fell straight to the horizon. None shot horizonatlly or obliquely across the sky, but fell as rockets. One only, and that potentially, about doing it?"

By an and who had eight a cross the sky, but fell as rockets. One only, and that put across the sky, but fell as rockets. One only, and that put across the sky, but fell as rockets. One only, and that put a luminous one, deviated from the general rule, and that had the zig-zag motion of electricity. [Register.]

By an ance was precisely like the common shoeting stars that are seen almost every clear evening, except that they all most alarming of which is, that they have authorized the Emperor of Austria to assame the protectorship of Italy. His forces are concentrated in large masses there, and have given occasion to great discontent in every part of the country.

Hartford, Ct.—The Hartford Times says, the meteoric phenomena were the most brilliant, yesterday morning in that city, ever known. The treets were occasionally as a fight as at noon-day. "One man was awakened by a ball of fire falling against his window."

Litchfield, Ct.—A dark cloud was seen hanging.

Litchfield, Ct.—A dark cloud was seen hanging. Country.

The result of the Conferences at Bohemia, so far as the affairs of Germany are concerned, will be to concentrate the strength of the confederation, and in futherance of this object there will be a Congress of Ministers at Vienna during the winter. It is said the three Sovereigns will establish tribunals analogous to the ancient Aulic Council, to which the Germanic States will send representatives.

CYPRUS .- They write from Toulon Sept. 27, that the Sultan's taxes on the island of Cyprus have become so in-tolerable that the island had become one general field of battle; bloody combats taking place at every point. The troops of the Governor had been beaten in every battle, troops of the Governor had been beaten in every battle, and were at last obliged to make a treaty with the rebels in one of the provinces.—The Turkish soldiers had massacred many of the inhabitants for demanding their rights. It was said the Austrian and English Consuls had been impaled. The Austrian Admiral had repaired to the scene of these controls.

CHINA .- Free Trade .- The interesting information

CHINA.—Free Trade.—The interesting information as to the East Coast which is now in course of publication in our columns will be found to prove plainly the real state of things in this singular country. The violent proclamations disregarded by even those who issued them; the want of will or power to repel the visits of foreigners: the general wish for trade; the all but incredible weakness of the government; the tyranny and rapacity of the mandarins; present a picture which could not be rivalled by any other country in the world. It is only required that it should be so willed by foreigners; and, in a few years, either with or without the direct consent of the government at Peking, the valuable trade along the whole eastern coast of China will be open to them. [Carlon paper. Children sold.—A scarcity of rice in Chaouchow fooon the east of Canton, has increased the demand and raise ed the price of provision, in this city. In consequenc, of this, the Governor and Fooyuen have sent cut a proclamation forbidding rich merchants to hoard up rice, beyond a certain quantity, thereby increasing its price and distressing the poor. Still, though the price has risen but very little, many of the poor suffer much. Instances are nunerous where parents have been seen going through the streets leading their children by the hand, and offering them for sale. They are urged to this painful accessity from want of provisions for themselves, as well for their children. In cases of this kind, the purchaser is required to logive a written promise that he will provide for the child, treat it well, &c. We knew an instance only a few days ago, where a little girl 6 years of age was sold for 25 dollars.

ANTIGUA.-A meeting of the proprietors of estate ANTIGUA.—A meeting of the proprietors of estates and others interested in slave property in this Island was held on the 11th day of September on the abolition of Slavery, in which it was resolved that a temporizing system would only prolong their difficulties—that the plan of apprenticeship would be one of anxious irritation to all parties— and that the proffered compensation was inadequate. They also resolved that they were willing to accede to entire emancipation of their slaves on condition of being paid for them at the rate of thirty pounds sterling per negro, and upon the exemption to the Island from the payment of the 4-14 per cent. duty.

### LATER FROM LONDON.

An arrival at Philadelphia brings London papers

The reported death of the King of Spain is fully con

firmed.

It seems to be generally anticipated that the troubles incident to a disputed succession will not fail to arise; as the partizans of Don Carlos are numerous and powerful, and are not of a character, to surrender the object at which they have long been aiming, without a struggle. The Queen, immediately upon the death of the King, assumed the Regency in behalf of her daughter, and is to be aided in the steading of its duties by a causal consisting of five in the execution of its duties by a council consisting of five persons. The real head of this council is the prime minister, M. Zea Bermudez, who is mentioned in some of the foreign M. Zea Bermadez, who is mentioned in some of the foreign journals, we know not fer what reason, as a partizan of Don Carlos. His appointment, under the circumstances, appears to have been a necessary measure, both in order to afford a guarantee that there would be no sudden change in the system of the Government, and to prevent his experience and talent from being lost to the service of the Queen. The other members are the Infante Don Francisco de Paula, the Duke de Infantado, the Bishop of Seville, code Paula, the Duke de Infantado, the Bishop of Seville, and General Castanos. Paris dates of the 5th state, that an agent has been sent by the French Government to their Ambassador at Madrid, with instructions to recognize the government of the young queen without delay.

The effect of this intelligence in France and England was to produce a considerable advance in the price of Spanish stocks.

Spanish stocks.

The German National Gazette, referring to the Confer-

ion to substitute a new convention in the place of the treaty of the Holy Alliance, and says, that as England no longer forms part of that Alliance, and the principles of the French Government do not allow of its being admitted into it, it naturally followed that those two Powers were excluded from the Conference between the three

to Oct. 8.

7th are occupied with speculations on the affairs of Spain. It is stated, that Don Carlos had repaired to Toledo, where he was about to cause himself to be p.oclaimed King under the title of Charles V. All Catalonia, and the clergy generally, are said to be favorable to his cause. It is thought, that France will take a decided part in favor of the Queen.

The German papers continue to declare, that the Emperor of Austria is to assume the total.

peror of Austria is to assume the title of Emperor of Germany, and is to have an interview with the German Princess at Loitz or Vienna, and that a Congress of Ministers is to be held in the Austrian capital, as was stated in

## Domestic.

STATE ELECTION.—The votes from 260 towns give Davis, 23,825; Adams, 17,452; Morton, 14,124; and Allen, between 3,000 and 4,000, precise number not yet known. The same towns last year gave Lincoln, 30,785; Lathrop, 13,775; and Morton, 12,876.
The Senate at its organization will probably consist of 21 members, viz:—3 National Republicans from Suffolk; 6 do from Worcester; 2 do from Hampshire, 2 do from Berkshire; 1 do from Barnstable; 3 Antimasons from Norfolk; 3 do from Bristol; and 1 Jacksonian from Suffolk, On the question of sweedies the third within 6th bill. On the question of amending the third article of the bill of rights, there appears to be a great majority in the affirm-

SOMNAMBULISM .- In addition to our former acco

SOMNAMBULISM.—In addition to our former account of the female somnambulist in this place, we give the following particulars which have occurred since.

A few evenings since, she fell asleep in her chair, and soon went into a paroxysm. While in this state, she went

lowing particulars which have occurred since.

A few evenings since, she fell asleep in her chair, and soon went into a paroxysm. While in this state, she went about her usual concerns, and as there happened to be visitions at the house in the course of the evening, when directed she carried around to them fruit and refreshments, and when persons knocked at the door, went as usual and conducted them to the parfor. About 10 o'clock she put on her bonnet and shawl, and said it was Sunday, and she was going to meeting; she went part of the way, and it was with much difficulty that she was persuaded to return, and after awhile to retire to bed and compose herself to sleep. She did not awake till 12 o'clock the next day.

She frequently falls asleep when in the midst of some employment (as she did a short time since when paring applest) and it is remarkable that in such instances, although she may have been in a paroxysm during most of the night and doing a variety of things, when she awakes she not only does not remember any thing that has occurred, but her mind instantly reverts to what she was doing when she fell asleep; and it seems to her, although otherwise employed, as if she was doing the same thing; and so strong is this impression, that for a long time after she was wakes, her mind is constantly recurring to that employment, and it requires a strenous effort on her part to accommodate har feelings and give her attention to any other object or business. This characteristic of the case shows, as we have before stated, that it is somewhat analogous to cases of insanity, where there are lucid intervals. During some of the paroxysms, she appears very much like an altered, the Wells. Scrool, in honor of the present Mayor of the city.

An afternoon mail has been established between Boston to be the control of the paroxysms, she appears very much like an altered, the well-and and the political complexion of the two Houses as follows:—In the Gonzales. The two Houses—In the Wells. Senate—Jacksonians 20; N. Republica

Germany.

For a Yesterday morning an atmospheric pheaometers witnessed before in these latitudes, was observe witnessed before in these latitudes, was observe witnessed before in these latitudes, was observe witnessed before in these latitudes, was observed with some. From the zenith, every one or two is, from fifty to an hundred meteors shot forth in direction, and fell to the horizon at every point, like an interest to the first of the second the first of the first of the second the first of the first of the second the first of the second the first of the second the meteors from being farther visit of the same appeared the meteors from being farther visit of the same appeared the meteors from being farther visit of the same appeared the meteors from being farther visit of the same appeared the meteors from being farther visit of the same appeared the meteors of the meteod that the same appeared the meteors of the meteod the same appeared the meteors of the second the same appeared the meteors of the same appeared the same appeare

Last Sunday eight she got up, and while asleep went through the whole process of getting dinner for the family. With her owsal reatness, she prepared the different vegotables and boiled them; then set the table, placing the dishes of food and other articles as they should be placed, getting a bowl of milk for one of the family who was in the habit of taking that food for her dinner. She then got a bowl of bread and milk for herself and ate it, saying that she would do as S. did, and take that for her dinner that day. She then put up the things in their proper places, fixed the fire and stranged the furniture, &c. just as she does before retiring for the night, and then went to her clamber. After that, she sang with a distinct and melodious voice, the most of Bruce's Address, "Scots wha ha' with Wallace bled, &c. She has never been known by any of the family to sing before, and says she does not know how to sing; but thinks she probably heard this song when quite young, as she remembers one or two lines of the first

The phenomena presented by this case, we should think, sould be exceedingly interesting to the members of the medical profession, and indeed to all who love to study the science of physiology or of mind. [Springfield Gaz.

ALABAMA .-- There appears now every reason to be ALABAMA. There appears now every reason to oblieve that the storm in Alabama will pass over harmlessly.

The Montgomery Advertiser contains the following:—

"We learn that twenty-five townships of land in the
Creek Nation will be offered for sale about the first of January. The information was brought to this place, a few
days since, by Mr. Clements, well known in our State as
a crier of public lands, who was direct from the Surveyor
General's office."

In addition to the above, we copy from the Richmond
Familier, the annexed letter of instructions from the Secre-

In addition to the above, we copy from the Richmond Enquirer, the annexed letter of instructions from the Secretary of Was to Major M Intosh, commanding the U. S. troops at Fort Mitchell in the Indian territory, Alabama. It is dated 29th Oct. and removes all apprehension of blood shed.

"Sir—Your letter of the 21st inst. to Major General Macomb has been laid before me—and in answer, I have to inform you, that you will interpose no obstacle to the service of legal process upon any officer or soldier under your command, whether issuing from the Courts of the State of Alabama, or of the United States. On the contrary, you will give all necessary facilities to the execution of such process.

"It is not the intention of the President, that any part of the military force of the U. States should be brought in

"It is not the intention of the President, that any part of the millitary force of the U. States should be brought in to collision with the civil authority. In all questions of jurisdiction, it is the duty of the former to submit to the latter, and no consideration must interfere with that duty. "If, therefore, an officer of the State or of the United States come with legal process against yourself on an officer of submitted of the submitted of the control of the submitted of t

Terrible Explosion.—We learn, by an extra from the office of the New Orleans Bulletin, dated Nov. 1, 7, A. M. that the steamers St. Martin and New Brunswick, were consumed, on the Mississippi, by fire, the former on the 31st ult, and the latter on the 28th, and between thirty and forty lives were lost on board the St. Martin. The wreck of the latter was discovered two miles above Donaldsville, by the steamer Black Hawk. She was bound for New Orleans, with 500 bales of cotton and 90 hluds, sugar. The fire bruke out about noon. Among the lost are Capt. Cash, the clerk, second mate, two cooks, the chamber-maid, second steward, and five fireuren—of passengers, as far as can be ascertained. Capt. Sengatack. the chamber-maid, second steward, and five fremen—of passengers, as far as can be ascertained, Capt. Sengstack, N. N. Moss, Esq. of New Jersey, and servant, Mr. Whitney of Franklin, La. Mr. Easton and servant, Mr. Alber, Mr. Wilse, of Hayou Sarah, and lady, name unknown, and three slaves. It is said by several of the passengers, there was on board about \$50,000, belonging to some of the Banks in N. Orleans, which is lost. The New Brunswick was bound for St. Louis from N. O. No lives lost.

NORTH AND SOUTH.—In relation to the article upon which our correspondent "T." commented in the last Observer, one of our friends in the interior of the State, who is an Elder of a church, and a Southern man, thus writes, under date of Oct. 17:

"I am truly gratified that you have come out on the subject. It is my firm belief that the Clergymen of the South—particularly Presbyterians—have done more towards originating prejudice against the North, than any other class of men; nor have they in any degree relaxed their efforts. Some of them are unitring in their zeal on this subject. As a sample I give you the following."—[The sample is in point, but as the letter was not designed for publication we do not feel ourselves at liberty to give it, lest it should be considered as personal.]

[Charleston Observer.

## Miscellancous Items.

The Count de Survilliers (Joseph Bonaparte) has taken fardes Park, near Godstone, (Eng.) for the shooting sea-on, from which it would appear that he does not intend a seture, for the present, to his estate at Bordentown, near

The Archduchess Maria Lousin has ceded to Madame Lettia, the mother of Napoleon, the whole of the property of the late Duke de Reichstadt including the legacies left him by his illustrious father. Madame Lettia has since executed a formal act, granting the arms of Napoleon to the Museum of France, and the fortune of her grandson to the France, haspitals.

ONE DAY LATER.

An arrival at this port on Monday brought London dates of Oct. 8.

The London papers of the 8th and Paris papers of the th are occupied with speculations on the affairs of Spain.

The London papers of the 8th and Paris papers of the that of Coupling with speculations on the affairs of Spain.

istruments, and apparatus.

Mr. Richard Heber, one of the greatest book collectors of the age, died at his residence at Pimlico, lately, each is the size of the library he has collected that it is aid it will take 365 days upon a moderate calculation to library his has been calculation.

aspose of it in account.

A farmer in Germany is said to have in his garden an apple tree which has borne 236 sorts of fruits. He effected this curiosity for amusement by innoculating and graft-

The population of St. Petersburgh, in Russia, in 1832 les 294,468, Amales 159,900-total 448,368;

EXECUTE 139,558.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Yaugan, Envoy Extraordinary to Washington, receives £3,500 a year for his services," being about £500 per annun more than the salary of the President of the United States.

Link is city, Mrs. Sarah S. wife of Mr. Henj. Veston, aged 41—Mr. Adolphus Biancard, 24, son of the late Mr. Joseph B. of Bilteries—Solomon W. Lond, 22, eldest son of the late Capt. Solomon L.

La Dorchester, Miss Elizabeth Rekinson, 61.

La Borchester, Miss Elizabeth Rekinson, 61.

La Borchester, Miss Elizabeth Rekinson, 61. excess of males 139,558.

The old customs in Lower Britany, of expending immense sums on marriage feasts, is still kept up. The Morlaix Journal gives an account of a recent wedding, at which 4,000 pounds of broad and 7 casks of wine were consumed, besides the other provisions.

From the game list published for the county of York, it appears that 50 clergymen have taken out shooting certificates this year, being within 14 of the whole licenses taken out in that county. [Edinburgh Observer.]

The number of individuals who have received the title of Pope has been 354.

Mrs. Siddons was once invited to come out to this country on a theatrical engagement, being offered \$50,-000 for 100 nights performance. Her age prevented its Twenty Third Congress .- The Washington Globo

An afternoon mail has been established between Boston and Providence, to close at Boston at 11 A. M. and at Providence at 12 noon, every day except Sunday.

The General assembly of Tennessee, after a debate of two days, passed a bill extending the laws of the State over the Cherokee territory within its limits, by a voto of 23 to 13. The bill must pass the Senate to become a

The American Philosophical Society has contributed one thousand francs to the erection of a mo Cuvier. The principle in the work is the Royal Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France.

We understand that the Rev. Thomas Paine, late a minister of the Methodist Protestant connexion, has recontly left that denomination and united with the Congregational denomination in Connecticut.

gational denomination in Confection.

By the catalogue of Williams College, just published, it appears that the number of students is 126; viz. Seniors 28, Juniors 33, Sophomores 45, Freshmen 20. There are six Professors including the President, who is Professor of Divinity, and two tutors.

The story of the destruction of the keeper of the Na-

The Legislature of Tennessee are about passing a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the State to its Southern limits, i. e. over the territory occupied by the Indians.

We learn that a gentleman belonging to Northfield, Mass. whose wife was in the steam boat New England, and was injured by the explosion, has determined to commence an action against the proprietor of the beat for injuries sustained by her through the negligence of their agents. The action will be brought in the District Court of the United States for the sake of having the trial at New Haven, and out of the range of the local bias which would probably be brought to bear upon it at Hartford.

A Company have purchased an eligible site opposite the South Meetinghouse, in Worcester, for the purpose of creeting a large hotel, on the plan of the Tremont House in Boston. The Blackstone Hotel has been purchased for a Temperance House, and will be opened in the course of a few weeks.

A board of examiners, at the head of which is Professor.

ly be expected.

The Steam beat De Witt Clinton on her passage from Alba-19, a few minutes after leaving Catskill landing, ran foul of an oyster boat, which almost instantly sank; and with her went down a small boy who was in the cabin. Active and persevering exertions were made so save him by the officers and crew of the steam boat but they were unavailing.

A large number of the students of the University of

A large number of the students of the University of Virginia assembled on the 27th ult. and after an able and elequent address from William M. Atkinson, Esq. form-ed a Bible Society, auxiliary to the Bible Society of Vir-

ginia.

A number of the citizens of Maury county, Ten. have petitioned the Legislature that Doctor Jack, a negro slave, may be permitted to practice medicine.

It is proposed among the stage drivers in this city to form a Temperance Society on the total abstinence plan. We have seen the Constitution, and a number of signatures of our most respectable drivers (including eight at one stage house) attached to it. [Mercantile Journal.]

Two colored women were recently abduced from Alexandria, D. C. conveyed to Kentucky, and there sold by

Two colored women were recently abduced from Alexandria, D. C. conveyed to Kentucky, and there sold by a fiend calling himself Thompson. Proper measures are about to be taken in Alexandria to give the women their freedom, and if possible to arrest and punish the person or persons engaged in their abduction.

A letter dated at Ithica N. Y. on Tuesday night, Nov.

A letter dated at time.

12, says—"a dreadfal fire again to night has burned up nearly all the old lower part of the village; all old weeden buildings. The fire is still raging, though in a great measure subdued. Post Ollice and all gone."

re subdued. Post Office and all gone."

The Directors of the Camden and Amboy Rail Road have published a report, relative to the late distressing accident on that road, which they attribute to a latent decet in the iron of the axle of one of the cars, and a compitation of circumstance that have never before occurriation of circumstances that have never before occurriation of circumstances that have never before occurring to the control of the care of the control of the care of the bination of circumstances that have never before occur red, and in all human probability will never again oc

cur.

The Grand Jury of Madison County, Alabama, have presented Governor Gayle as a Nullifier, and they describe nellification to mean "opposition to the General Government, and more especially to the administration of Gan. Jackson."

Gan. Jackson."

From a communication of Samuel E. Cornish, in the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, we obtain the fact that there is a Library and Reading Room for the use of colored people at the corner of Canal and Mercer streets, New York. Mr. Whipple, of Newburyport, Mass, has made a donation of more than 330 volumes of books to this library.

The Episcopal Watchman published at Hartford, has been discontinued, on recommendation of the Connecticut Convocation, for the want of patronage. The subscribers will be served with the Churchman.

We have received the first number of "the Western Methodist," a new paper published at Nashville, and edited by Rev. L. Garrett and J. N. Mailitt.

ted by Rev. L. Garrett and J. N. Mailitt.

President Jackson has presented to Princeton College, for its nuseum, a colection of insects from South America, which is spoken of as being very valuable, and as adding, considerably, to the interest of the entomological depart-

It is said that the President has offered the office of At-torney General to Benjamin Butler, Esq. of Albany, and that he will accept the appointment.

A party of six young men went on a sailing excursion in the harbor of New London, Conn. on Sunday the 27th ult, when the boat upset, and a young man belonging to Spring-field, named George Otis, was drowned. The population of Madison county, Alabama, according to an enumeration recently taken, amounts to 28,483-of these 14,524 are slaves, 13,800 whites, and 159 free per-sons of color. The slaves exceed the white population by

Dr. Gamaliel Bradford has been appointed superinten-dent of the Massachusetts General Hospital, in the place of Mr. Nathan Gurney, resigned.

The celebrated Aaron Barr has been in very feeble

The celebrated Auron Burr has been in very become health for some time past—so much so that he has been, and is chiefly confined to his bed.—In the mean time, he is induling a history of his life to Matthew L. Davis, Esq. and has proceeded as far as the Mexican expedition.

A Lottery vender, in New York, closes his advertise-

that the City of New York can be fully supplied with pure water at an expense of \$4,000,000, has been received by the Board of Aldermen of that city, ordered to be printed,

MAPPIAGES.

In this city, Mr. William Jones, to Miss Mary Ross—Mr. Elihu Greenwood, to Miss Phebe H. Chudhourae—Mr. Uriel K. Fletcher, to Miss Dorcas Hanson—Mr. Thomas Stowell, to Miss Martia Fenna.

In Salem, Mc. Jone, J. Beyant, to Miss Elizabeth H. Pulsifer.
In Beverly, Jones Smith, Esq. to Mrs. Elizabeth Fellows, formerly of Hoston. Marriages

## Deaths.

a newbory, Mr. Wm. Dudley, 25.
a Franton, Mary D. wite of Mr. Nathan Rand, formerly of burry, 22-Mrs. Annah Codding, 87.
a Boylston, Col. David F. Bond, 31.
a Westsian

schory, Mr. Wite view of Mr. Nature (1998). And the second state of the Pariot and them in Miller and the miller and them in Mi

## The Temperance Almanac for 1834.

The Temperance Almanne for 1834,

TWR Sale at the Tract Depository of the American Tract Societx, 5 Gorahill. Price 83 for 100 copies. \$27.30 per 1000

capies. This is one of the most useful of the excellent publications which the New York State Temp. Soc. have published.

Every child who sees the 12 cuts, illustrating the origin and,

progress of intemperance, and who reads the dialogue between a

mother and child, explaining the cuts, must carry with him

through life a vivid impression of the evils of intemperance, and

of the sin and danger of drinking ardent spirit. It is an excellent

Tract for general distribution; and by placing one in every

founly great good must result to the cause of Temperance. Let

the friends of this cause in every town do this, and the year

1824 will receive and roll on with its passing months a stronger

impulse to this great and good work.

6w. Nov. 20.

## ELLMER CASTLE,

A ROMAN CATHOLIC STORY of the Nineteenth Century.

Just published and for sale by JAME'S LORING, No. 152

Washington street.

The Philudelphia Presbyterian for Nov. 15, one of the most control of the property of the proper issington street.

The Philidelphia Preabyterian for Nov. 13, one of the most lented papers in our country, thus notices this work.

As many will read a tale, who would be repelled by a dissistion, to such we recommend Ellmer Castle, that they may be the intolegant spirit of Romanism and its deep-noted hostly to the circulation of the world of God. It illustrates the swell agrant of the circulation of the world of God. It illustrates the swell agrant of the control o

WIE Winter Quarter will commence on Tuesday the 3d of December. 184 AC WETHRELL, Principal, Randolph, Noy. 20, 1853.

## BRADFORD ACADEMY.

### GOODRICH'S GREEK GRAMMAR.

ECENTLY Fubi-shed by Messar. COCKE & CO., Hart feed, Coan. the Sixth Edition of the Elements of Greeke Grammar for either hand Colleges—In which the Accessib have been introduced, and the principles most useful for students con-tained in Buttmann and Matthian three been incorporated. By Chamce Allen Goodrich, Professor of Rhetoric and Onatory in Vale College.

beautery Alien Goodrich, Fromstor of Education.

From the American Journal of Education.

We feel free to speak of this Book, after considerable expenses in the use of it, as well as well as the states and Bion. Greekeness in the use of it, as well as We have found it better slaps in than any more of these singly, to the course of Greek usually usued in Schools and Colleges in this country. We would on search now now sense incere as a suide to other teachers, but " We for ctual purposes of instruction in preparatory schools."

For sale in Boston by Carter, Hendee & Co., and Lincoln. Educate & Co.

Not. 20.

### Woodbridge's School Geography...

A board of examiners, at the head of which is Professor
A board of examiners, at the head of which is Professor
S board of examiners, at the head of which is Professor
I ST Received by Messrs. COOKE & CO., Hartford, a fullstandard Essex, Ct. last week, at the request of
the Proprietors of the New England, to inquire into and
Constitution of the New England, to inquire into and
S constitution of the New England, to inquire into
and distribution of Woodbridge's School Geography, containing a full series of
Constitution and other valuables additions, with an Improved School
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ten of Universal Geography, for the use of Colleges and the
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Nov. 20.

Nov. 20.

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17 Sixteen Thousand Copies of this work have stready been
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Lectures delivered before the GOODRICH ASSOCIATION, by
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6w.

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Youth's Book on Natural Paliosophy.

IST Published by Messas, COOKE & CO., Bartford, Conn.,
a second Edition, (price 50 cents), of the Youth's Book on
ural Theology, with several new Engavings and Illustrabe. By Rev. Thomas H. Gallandet, Late Principal of the
crican Asymm for the Deaf and Dumb.
the design of the author has been to exhibit and Illustrates this
tueful and interesting science in a manner at once infeliction of the control of the second of the control of the contro

ork has been reprinted in London, and in receives used have. From the "London S. S. Teacher's Magazine." "The author fully succeeds in substantiating many weighty ratio of Hally Stricketty to the attribute afforded by more loved in the substantiating many weighty reliable to the partie of the substantiating many reprinted by malure in short be makes nature at once the partie paymate and harming instructress. His illustrations are exceedingly simple and apposite.—A Book like this is no work of chance, but is the said of a great expense of time, thought and tact, in devising and perfecting it." prosite.—A Book like this is no work of chance, but is the of a great expense of time, thought and tact, in devising reflecting it. Dublishers Prices, by Caster, Hendee & Co. In. Edmands & Co., and Crocker & Brewster, 3w. Nov. 20

### JUST PUBLISHED,

NEW EDITIONS of The Child's Book on the Soul. Parts I.

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All. With Engravings and a Series of Questions. By Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, Author of the Youth's Blook on Natural Theology.

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It ought to be a subject of immense congratulation with the friends of education, that a gentleman every way so well qualified, has undertaken the humble, but very important work of preparing clementary books for children.

We should desire to see a militar of the "Child's Book on the Soul" distributed among the children of America. It cannot be too highly recommended to infant and Sunday Schools.

[New York Heekly Messenger,
It is admirably adapted to be read and recited by the younger classes in Study Schools. Without some knowledge of this kind, the instructions there communicated will be wholly in value.

Four Editions of part fart, and three Editions of part second, (unking together opwards of twenty-seven thousand copies).

ol. (making together unwards of twenty-seven thousand copies), we already been called for by the public.—Editions have also en reprinted in England. Published by COOKE & CO., Harsel, Com.

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PAME GRAMMATICAL ASSISTANT, Containing Definition in Etymology, Rules of Syntax, and Selections for Parsing Second Edition, revised and enlarged. By S. R. Hall, author of Lectures on School Teaching. Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, and for sale by the principal beginnellers in New

ing been for some time familiar with Mr. Hall's philo "Having been for some time familiar with Mr. Hall's philosophical and very inferesting method of teaching Grammer, it was with the foliast assurance of success that I introduced the Grammatical Assistant into my school; and my expectations have been fully realized, in the extraordinary facilities it affords the learner, in the important, and too often unnecessarily dry study of English Grammar."

H. FULLER, Plymouth, Oct. 24, 1833.

Nov. 20.

Nov. 20.

Thanksgiving Anthems.

Thanksgiving Anthems.

Thanksgiving Anthems.

CARTER, HENDEE & CO. (Successors to Richardson, Land & Holbrook) two Transactivity Anthems. one arranged by Lowell Mason; the other original, by 6. J. Webb.

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Kot. 20.

City Hall Reporter and New-York Law Magazine, Nos. 1
Edited and published by John Lower Short Head Guide. Munly Piety in its principles-by Robert.

d Maherty Chapel.

(Essays. Popular Essays on Naval Subjects—by the Essays. Popular Essays on Naval Subjects—by the Ya Year is Spain."

A Year is Spain."

I Annual. The Ludies' and Gentlemen's Pocket Annual, containing an Almanae and various other useful informedited by Edwin Williams.

edited by Edwin Williams.

ed on Pleading. A Treatise on the Pleading in Suits in, and of Chancery, by English hill-by John Mirford, Esq., and Almerican edition, with notes and references—by hird American edition, with notes and references—by Thomas Rose nort of Chancery, in third American edition, with notes and re-ies Edwards, Eq., inscape Annual. The Tourist in France—by Thomas Ros-nicape Annual. The Tourist in France—by Thomas Ros-touries and the Tourist in France—by Thomas Ros-touries and Thomas Rose and Tourist in the Waverija Venule Characters in the Waverija Venule Characters in the Waverija

# Historical with drawings, by J. D. Harding. London ed. reliable to the Principal Fernial Characters in the Waveljels; to which are added, Landacape Historians of the band Widow—Anne of Gerestein—Fair Maid of Perth—Charaprenos. London edition, bound.

MPOSED and arranged as Solos, Buetts, Trios, Quartetts, &c., with an accompaniament for the Piano Forte. By il Mason, and G. J. Webb, Professors in the Boston Acadeof Music.

and Piery in its Principles. By Bobert Philip, of Maherly
pel. "I write unto you young men." John.—Becommend.

y Rev. Albert Harnes. For Sale by PERGINS & MARYIN,
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Non. 20.

Parechast Lectures on the Law and the Gospel. By Stephen II. Tyng, D. D. Rector of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia.
The Old Jersey Captive; or a narrative of the captivity of Thomas Andros, (now paster of the church in Berkly) on board the Old Jersey Prison Ship at New York, 1731.
A Supply of the Religious Souvenir, for 1834. Also, a New Edition of Abbut's Young Christian. Just received by Wil-LIAM PERCE, 3 Cernbill.

FullE Winter Term at this Institution will commence on the Wednesday, Dec. 11. Hond, including washing, \$1,75 per week. Fuel and lights, an extra charge. Should it be desired, instruction will be given to Teachers of Primary Schools, notabled particularly to aid them in that employment. Nor. 2). WILLIAM JACKSON,

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[ALYBURTON'S WORKS, with an Essay on his Life and writings, by the Rev. Robert Burns, D. D. complete in translated for

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BRADFORD ACADEMY.

MALE DEFARTMENT.

TWHE Winter Term for this Department will commence on I Wednesday, Dec. 11, and close April 16. Tultion 84 per guarter. Board in good families \$1. 75 per week.

The Winter Term for this Department will commence on Wednesday, Dec. 11, and continue 15 weeks. Tultion to be paid in advance. Board as usual.

Breafford. Nov. 15, 1233.

THANKSGIVING ANTHEM.

I NCOLN, EDMANDS & CO., No. 59 Washington street, have just published, AN ANTHEM, designed for use on Thanksgiving day. Price \$1,00 per dos.

Nov. 29.

t by experimen,

rtant resolut

President Dwight's Decisions of Question

NO. 5-THE LAW LIBRARY. November

### POETRY.

EARLY DAYS. Oh! give me back my early days,
The fresh springs and the bright,
That made the course of childhood's
A journey of delight.
Oh! give me back the violet blue,
The woodbine and the rose,

o'er my early wanderings threw e fragrance of repose. And give me back the glittering stream,

The fountain and the dew, That neither day nor nightly dream Can ever more renew I would give all that tears have bought.

I would give all that tears have bough Of wisdom, wealth, or love, For one sweet hour of earthly thought This sordid world above— One happy flight, away, away,

One sail upon that summer sea, Whose passing storms are all Light winds that blow more merrily, And dewy showers that fall. Shall bear me gaily on; My bark lies on the weary shore, My fluttering sails are gene.

'Tis not that hope her radiant bow No longer bends on high, But light has faded from her brow And splender from her sky. "Tis not that pleasure may not bring

I am worn with wandering 'o find a home of rest. [Friendship's Offering

### Miscellany.

For the Boston Recorder. An Argument for Colonization, and Abolition as soon as possible.

LAWS OF NORTH-CAROLINA. \*\* Enacted by a General Assembly begun and held at Raleigh on the fifteenth day of Nov. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty and in the fiftyfifth year of the Independence of the said State.\*\* " CHAPTER VII.

"CHAPTER VII.

"An act to prevent all persons from teaching slaves to read or write, the use of figures excepted.

"Whereas the teaching of slaves to read and write has a tendency to excite dissatisfaction in their minds and to produce insurrection and rebellion, to the manifest injury of the citizens of this State: therefore.

the manifest injury of the citizens of this State: therefore,
"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carelina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that any free person, who shall hereafter teach or attempt to teach, any slave within this State to read or write, the use of figures excepted, or shall give or sell to such slave or slaves any books or pamphlets, shall be liable to indictment in any court of Record in this State having jurisdiction thereof; and upon conviction shall at the discretion of the Court, if a white man or woman, be fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned; and if a free person of color, shall be fined, imprisoned or whipped at the discretion of the court, not exceeding thirtynine lashes, nor less than twenty lashes.

Sect. II. Be it further enacted, that if any slave shall hereafter teach or attempt to teach, any other slave to read or write, the use of figures excepted, he or she may be carried before any justice of the peace, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to receive thirtynine lashes on his or her bare back. "Sect. III. Be it further enacted, that the judges

Raleigh on the twentyfirst day of Nov. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirtyone and in the fiftysixth year of the Independence of the said State."

"CHAPTER IV.

"An act for the better regulation of the conduct of negroes, slaves and free persons of color.

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that it shall not be lawful under any pretence for any free negro, slave or free person of color to preach or exhort in public, or in any manner to officiate as a preacher or teacher in any prayer meeting or other association for worship. any prayer meeting or other association for worship where slaves of different families are collected together, and if any free negro or free person of color shall be thereof duly convicted on indictment before any court having jurisdiction thereof, he shall for each offence receive not exceeding thirtynine lashes on his bare back; and where any slave shall be guilty of a violation of this act, he shall on conviction before a single magistrate, receive not exceed-ing thirtynine lashes on his bare back."

" LAWS OF VIRGINIA, 1831 to 1832. Chapt. XXII. An act to omend an act entitled an act reducing into one the several acts concerning slaves, free negroes and mulattoes, and for other purpo-tes. Passed March 15, 1832.

Be it enacted that no slave, free negro or mulat or otherwise, shall hereafter undertake to preach, or otherwise, shall hereafter undertake to preach, aexhort or conduct, or hold any assembly or meetings for religious or other purposes, either in the day time or at night, and any slave, free negro or mulatto so offending shall for every such offence be punished with stripes, at the discretion of any justice. tice of the peace, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes, and any person desiring so to do shall have authori-ty without any previous written precept or otherwise to apprehend any such offender and carry him be-

e such justice.

Sect. 2. Any slave, free negro or mulatto, who shall hereafter attend any preaching, meeting or other assembly, held or pretended to be held for re-ligious purposes or other instruction, conducted by any slave, free negro, or mulattoe preacher ordained, or otherwise, and any slave who shall hereafter at-tend any preaching in the night time, although con-ducted by a white minister, without a written per-mission from his or her owersers or material. ducted by a white minister, without a written per-mission from his or her owner, overseer or master, or agent of either of them, shall be punished by stripes at the discretion of any justice of the peace not exceeding thirty-nine lashes, and may for that purpose be apprehended by any person without any written or other precept,—provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the masters or owners of slaves, or any white person the masters or owners of slaves, or any white person to whom any free negro or mulattoe is bound or in whose employment or on whose plantation or lot such negroes or mulattoes live, from carrying or permitting any such slave, free negro or mulatto to go with him, her or them, or with any part of his, her, or their white family to any place of religious worship, conducted by a white minister in the night time; and provided also that nothing in this or any former law shall be so construed as to prevent any the masters or owners of slaves, or any white person time; and provided also that nothing in this or any former haw shall be so construed as to prevent any ordained or licensed white minister of the Gospel or any layman licensed for that purpose by the denom-ination to which he may belong from preaching or giving religious instruction to slaves, free negroes, or mulations in the day time; nor to deprive any masters or owners of slaves of the right to engage or employ any free white person whom they may think proper to give religious instruction to their slaves; nor to prevent the assembling of slaves of any one owner or master together at any time for religious devotion."

"Acts passed at a General Assembly of the Common-wealth of Virginia begon and held at the capital in the city of Richmond on Monday the 6th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thir-ty, and of the Commonwealth the fifty fifth." the year of the Commonwealth the fifty fift "CHAPT, XXXIX.

of free negroes or mulattoes at any school house, there is influence the meaning or writing, either in the day or night, under whatsoever pretext, shall be deemed and considered an unlawful assembly; and any justice of the county or corporation wherein such assemblage or meeting, shall issue his warrant, directed to any sworm officer or officers, authorizing him or them to enter the house or houses, where such unlawful assemblage or meeting may be for the purpose of amplethending or dispersing such free negroes or mulattoes and to inficit corporarly purishend on the following were replicable to the constitution of the convention of the Convention and others, and constant effects, tend to information of others, of such unlawful assemblage or meeting, shall issue his warrant, directed to any sworm officer or officers, authorizing him or them to enter the house or houses, where such unlawful assemblage or meeting may be for the purpose of amplethending or dispersing such free negroes or mulattoes and to inficit corporarly punishment on the oppose of feed of the peace, not exceeding twenty lashes.

\*\*Sect. 5. Be it further enacted that all meetings of his children, to the end of time, and children's children, to the earlier of our country for essays which minight of visued every lashed, the second of time.

The use of ardent spirit tends also to derange the infant, and the lawful tends to derange the infant, and the lawful tends to the convention of the United the assemblage or meeting, shall issue his warrant, directed to any sworm officers, authorizing him or them to enter the house or houses, where such unlawful assemblage or meeting may be for the purpose of a spirit, not unlawful assemblage or meeting and the purpose of the convention of the purpose of the convention of the convention of the conven

person for pay or compensation shall assemble with any slaves for the purpose of teaching and shall teach any slaves to read or write, such person or any white person or persons contracting with such teach-er so to act, who shall offend as aforesaid, shall for each offence be fined at the discretion of a jury in a sum not less than ten nor exceeding wee hundred dollars, to be recovered on juformation and indict-

EDUCATION.

'Tis education forms the common mind;— Just as the twig is beat, the tree's inclined.

Just as the twig is beat, the tree's inclined.

A very true maxim, doubtless, if "a man use it lawfully;" but what think you of bending a sellow twig, so as to make it grow into an oak? You know that no such thing can be done; for every seed contains in listly the law of its own future development; and the operation of that law, though it may be variously modified by various external influences, can never be wholly suspended, without the destruction of the individual. It is in that law, which is permanent, and not in particles or masses of struction of the individual. It is in that law, which is permanent, and not in particles or masses of matter, which are continually changing, that the dentity of the individual resides; so that if that have ceases to bear rule, the identity of the individual is destroyed. In that law, too, and not in forces acting on the individual from without, resides the power of growth and of continued organization; and if the operation of that law be suspended, the very substance of that individual falls under the supreme domining of the law which are comment and sall subsubstance of that individual falls under the supreme dominion of the laws which are common to all sub-stances of that kind, and these tear down its struc-ture and terminate its individual existence: for example, as soon as Hiz terminates in a human body, the laws of chemistry begin to reduce it to its original character. original elements.

The idea of an oak and the idea of a willow are

to itself, which the other has not. So, too, the idea of an animal and the idea of vegetable are not the same; nor of a monkey and of a man. We do not mean that a man is clothed or fed or lodged as a monkey is not; but that he has certain essential attribute, the progression of which makes him to an income a monkey is not; Tributes, the possession of which makes him a man, and not a monkey. So, too, the idea of George Washington and that of Israel Putnam are not the same. Each was, perhaps, equally eminent in his own way, but each had certain essential qualities which made him that man, and not the other.

Look into your own family. Consider your own children, or brothers and sisters, or others whom you Look into your own family. Consider your own children, or brothers and sisters, or others whom you have well known from infancy. You will see that each is distinguished from every other by certain peculiar traits, which are not derived from estacation, or from any influence of circumstances, but which belong to the original structure of the individual mind, and which form the ground work of that individual's character. You will find that the internal force, by which each one moves onward in the career of mental growth and developement, has something peculiar in it, which modifies the operation of all external influences. Each uses, in his own way, all the influences which act upon him, and no one is merely the passive subject of those influences. The same substances, drawn up from the same earth, are made into willow or oak, according to the character of the plant which uses them.

was made a poet by a volume of Spenser's Fair; Queen, which lay in his mother's window; but how he or she may be carried before any justice of the peace, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to receive thirtynine lashes on his or her bare back.

"Sect. III. Be it further enacted, that the judges of the Superior Courts and the justices of the county courts shall give the act in charge to the Grand Jurors of their respective counties."

"ALAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA,

"Enacted by the General Assembly begun and held at Raleigh on the twentyfirst day of Nov. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirtyone and in the fiftysixth year of the Independence of the said State."

Queen, which lay in his mother's window; but how many windows has that poem competing, without making a poet of the Superior Courts and the judges of the county out of the same means? Just as well night Johnson have attributed that poet's appetite for food, to the accidental appearance of a cake of gingerbread in the nursery. Had not the appetite been there originally Spenser's poem might have laid in the window till this time, without making a poet of the boy. In truth, the poem was only the cocasion, on which that mind took certain flights for which it was naturally fitted, and which it would which it was naturally fitted, and which it would have found some other occasion to take, had Spen-

ser never lived.

In short, we believe that God, in giving existence In short, we believe that God, in giving existence to each individual, has a definite idea of that individual, took as to body and mind, which is different from the idea of any other individual; that this idea constitutes the law, by the observance of which that individual must attain to the highest state of perfection for which he is capable; that, in this way, each individual is, or may be, very fit for something, instead of all persons being equally fit for everything, and no one very fit for anything; that this internal law will fight against external influences with amazing force and pertinacity, so that the individual zing force and pertinacity, so that the individual will be himself, and not somebody else, or notody will be himself, and not somebody else, or nobody in particular, in spite of them; or rather, it will subject external influences to its own control, and use them for its own purposes, thus making the means which are used for destroying personal identity into means for developing and perfecting it; that success means for developing and perfecting it, that success in education does not consist in making all alike, but in cultivating and bringing to perfection the peculiar excellencies of which each one is capable; and, in fine, that there is more mischievous nonsense aflort in society on the omnipotence of education, than on almost any other subject. We do not believe that the linear tensor of education is overbelieve that the importance of education is overrated; but we believe that educators are required and

Those who wish to follow out this train of thought. Those who was to tonow out this rain of morgh, and to understand it in all its bearings and applications, will do well to think upon it themselves, thoroughly and without delay, and if they think out any thing important, lay it before the public; for it is very doubtful what we shall do or can do about givery ing the subject a complete investigation.

[Vt. Chronicle.

Which authorize the Traffic in Ardent Spirit as a Drink, morally wrong.

VI. The traffic in ardent spirit, tends to derange intellect, and to corrupt the morals of the na-

tion.

In all cases in which ardent spirit deranges healthy functions of body, it tends also to disturb regular action of mind and to corrupt the feelings of the heart. It injures the one, not less than the other. This is the effect not only of a very free use of it, but of all the effect not only of a very free use of it, but of all use of it. It is its tendency from beginning to end, in proportion to the quantity taken, and to the power of the system, to withstand its natural effects. As it courses its way through the blood-vessels, it enters even capillaries of the brain, that tender and delicate organ which forms the link between matter and mind, irritating, poisoning, and stupifying that heart and soul of mental vigor. A man buying acheart and soul of mental vigor. A man buying ac-cording to law, of a man who solls that which legis-lators by law sanction, and drinking only as much, reasoning as legislators do, "as the public good re-quires," becomes so blackish that his neighbors and his acquaintance begin to whisper one to another, "What is the matter with ——? how he has lost his mind. Not long ago he was one of the first men in the neighborhood, but he is becoming an idiot." What is the matter? He has been doing what leg-islators, by the high sanction of law, say is for the public good," drinking regularly; not to intoxica-on, that would be bad, the law forbids it; but only "Acts passed at a General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia begun and held at the capital in the
sity of Richmond on Monday the 6th day of December in
he year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thiry, and of the Commonwealth the fifty fifth."

"CHAPT. XXXIX."

"An Act to amend the Act concerning slaves, free neroes and mulattoes. Passed April 7, 1831.

"Sect. 4. Be it further posited that all confidences in the control of the property of the confidence in the confidence of the confidence in the confidence of the confidence in the confidence in

person or persons assemble with free negroesor mullattoes at any school house, church or country house or other place for the purpose of instructing such free negroes or mulattoes to read or write, such person or persons shall on conviction thereof be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars and moreover may be impaisoned at the discretion of a jury not exceeding two months.

"Sect. 6. Be it further enacted that if any white person for pay or compensation shall assemble with any slaves for the nurpose of teaching and shall

them vegetate, grow rank, and produce a speedy and superabundant crop. It generates impure thought; and excites unhallowed feeling. It kindles polluted desire, fires abandoned purpose, and fiendish ma-

The harmony established by the divine hand be The harmony established by the divine hand between the mental and moral powers, the appetites of the body and the passions of the soul, having by transgression been broken, and reason and conscience ocien through sin been brought into vile and hateful subserviency to appetite and passion, ardent spirit increases that subserviency, renders it more entire and perpeaual. It operates on all the powers of man, but satan-like, on different powers, in totally opposite ways. The understanding, already too weak, it weakens still more; the conscience, too torpid, it renders more torpid still; and the heart already hard, it makes still harder; and the affections polluted, it polutes still more. While the appetites, already too keen and headstrong, it makes still more so; and the passions it vitiates, strengthens and inso; and the passions it vitiates, strengthens and in-flames. The man, already reckless, it makes still flames. The man, already reckless, it makes still more reckless; saying, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." Thus it comes in, with its whole influence in every stage of its operation, to aid the great adversary in the destruction of men. Depravity it depraves, pollutes even pollution, and makes vileness itself still more vile. All the mischiefs which sin and Satan have occasioned in the said, it increases; while with a middle force. chiefs which sin and Satan have occasioned in the soul, it increases; while with a mighty force, it counteracts all the beneficent designs of Jehovah for its deliverance from sin and hell, and its restoration to the dignity and beauty of his image; the light and purity, the bliss and glory of heaven. Thus, by a two fold process, throughout its whole course, increasing voluntary wickedness, and counteracing the means of divine appointment for its extinction. the means of divine appointment for its extinction it is working out the eternal damnation of men.

who drink it commit crimes, as of those who do not drink it; and ten times as many in proportion to the number, who do not drink it, become hopefully the number, who do not drink it, become hopefully pious, embrace the gospel and confess the Saviour before men as of those who do. The opposite in all respects to godliness, and its grand opposer, it is unprofitable unto all things, destructive to the life that now is, and also to that which is to come. Whether we look at the body or soul, at time oreternity, in the light of principles and facts, we see upon it the broad image of death. This results from its nature, the nature of man, and from principles deep in the government of God, all-pervading, irresistible, and which will be advantaged. government of God, all-pervading, irresistible, and which will be as durable and unchanging as the eternal throne. So long as the traffic continues which violates them, the result, by laws established by the divine hand, must be death; and the legislation which sanctions it, have inscribed upon it in broad capitals for creation to look at, Oppositions to The Laws or God. And its consequences, with a voice like the noise of many waters, and of mighty thunderings will back on exercises in remains. saying, "The way of transgressors is hard." Father, mother, brother, sister, husband, wife, children, all are sacrificed; God, Christ, heaven, the soul, eternity, every thing dear and every thing momentous for both worlds are madly spurned away in that state of mind which this foul spirit is, from its nastate of mind which this foul spirit is, from its nature, adapted universally to produce. Can there be a doubt but that the vending of it to be drunk, and the laws which sanction it, are wicked: and tend to array a mighty influence against the influence of the Son of God?

Only a small quantity, taken so prudently as to Only a small quantity, taken so prodestly as to leave a man the possession of his reason and the control of his limbs, is, nevertheless, adapted to hat the mind to good and to open it to evil. Motives to the one it weakens, and to the other it strengthens. In direct and palpable violation of what the Saviour inculcates, as the proper desire and daily petition of every soul under heaven, it leads men into tomastics and deliver them to evil. Taking petition of every soul under heaven, it leads men-into temptation and delivers them to evil. Taking "day by day,"not "daily bread,"but poison, and of the most burtful and malignant kind, that Divine Agent who loathes it, and all its effects as an utter abomina-tion and who would otherwise illuminate and purify & save with an everlasting salvation, is grieved away. The unrighteous and fithy not only remain, but be-come more unrighteous, and more filthy; till, hav-ing been often reproved, and hardened their necks, they are suddenly destroyed, and God shith, "withey are suddenly destroyed, and God saith, " with

over wide regions of country, where the facts are Over wide regions of country, where the facts are known, and a part of the people abstain from the use of ardent spirit, and from the traffic in it, and a part do not,—as the Committee behold ten times as many in proportion to the number, of one class enlisting apparently under the banners of Immanuel, as of the other; and see the number from one, as light increases, constantly and rapidly increasing, and from the other as constantly and rapidly diminishing,—they cannot but feel, that the laws which sanction the traffic and use, and proclaim them to ishing,—they cannot but feel, that the laws which sanction the traffic and use, and proclaim them to be right, are radically and morally wrong; offensive to the Saviour, and hestile to the temporal and eternal interests of men. And they cannot but most respectfully and kindly, carnestly and perseveringly entreat the legislators of our country, by the rich mercies which he has so bountifully bestowed upon it, and by the agonies which he so freely endured for our race, and the glories which he so graciously proffers them, no longer to sanction these iniquities; or say by legislation that they are either useful or right. As He poured out his life to redeem them, and would have all men come to the knowledge and love of his truth, and be his obedient and glorified people, they would beseech legislators no ledge and love of his truth, and be his obedient and glorified people, they would beseech legislators no longer to do what tends so powerfelly, extensively, and fatally to hinder it. As there is joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, and a new hurst of praise breaks forth at the proclamation of a soul born of God, what must be the grief, the indignation and wrath in that world at the continuance and encouragement of what is known, with all who come under its influence, to tend infallibly and forever to prevent it. If those who have been wise to turn men to righteousness shall shine as the brightness of the firmament and as the stars forever and ver, what shall they be who have been instrumental in preventing it, and sinhing those who might have in preventing it, and sinking those who might have risen from glory to glory, into the blackness of dark

The Committee would not apply what they say to the days of darkness and ignorance that are past, but only to the continuance of the evil in future, when, and where the facts on this subject are, or

might be known. What they ask of legislators is, that they will not What they ask of legislators is, that they will not by legislation hinder the progress of the Temperance Reformation, or sauction by law that which opposes it; but let its friends, in dependence on God, by the universal diffusion of information and kind moral influence, unobstructed by law, carry it onward from conquering to conquer, till there shall not be a drunkard, or a drunkard-maker, or a legislator who sauctions the husiness that produces exator who sauctions the business that produces of ther, under heaven.

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

The National Convention of Young Men's Soci-ties was held in N. York on the 234 ult. Delegates ches was held in N. York on the 231 off. Delegates were present from societies in Baltimore, Philadel-phia, Newark, N. J. Troy, Palmyra—and letters were presented informing of the appointment of Del-egates from Boston, Fredericksburgh, Va. and Corn-wall, Vt. Timothy R. Green, President, in the chair. By report of the Executive Committee, it appeared that an active correspondence had been carried on that an active correspondence and occidence of the past year with the local societies—and that the results of their experience had been with great care and labor calculated and digested; and also that subjects of great practical importance to young menhad been committed to some of the most distinguishhad been committed to some of the most distinguish-ed writers of our country for essays which might go forth under the sanction of the Convention. A va-ricty of subjects bearing upon the leading objects of the association were referred to the Committees whose reports were subsequently acted upon. Ou the second day of the session, the Convention adopt-

On the question 'how can young men most effec-

On the question 'how can young men most effectually, and with most safety to themselves and to society, exercise an influence on public sentiment,' by Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of War.

After reading these essays, the same committee submitted letters from other emminent men, in different prits of the country, expressive of their conviction of the usefulness of this institution, and in most instances offering their assistance in advancing most instances offering their assistance in advancing

The officers for the ensuing year were elected. The executive committee were requested to call the next minual meeting at Philadelphia, and the convention after transacting some few other items of business, adjourned. [Hartford Courant.

Massachusetts-the "Third Article."

The Third Article of Part First of the Constitu The Third Article of Part First of the Constitu-tion of Massachusetts, has at different times given rise to much discussion in that State, and many ef-forts have been made to modify it, but hitherto with-out success. As it now stands, every citizens of the State is obliged to contribute for the support of pub-lic worship. If he attaches himself to any religious society, his money goes towards the support of its pastor or teacher; if he belongs to no religious soci-ety, it is applied to the support of the pastor or teacher; if he belongs to no religious society, it is applied to the support of the pastor or teacher of the parish or precinct in which the money is raised. Formerly, what are called the "Orthodox Congregationalists" were the great sticklers for this provision, because they thought it would induce many to attend their churches who otherwise would not attend any church, and at all events, that it would diminish the burden of supporting religious worship. The result however has proved, that what was intended as a tax to support truth, is in fact a tax to support what they at least believe to be error. For, generally speaking, persons who are error. For, generally speaking, persons who are disinclined to trouble themselves about religion, are disinclined to trouble themselves about religion, are the last to permit their money to be applied to the support of the Orthodox Congregationalists. If the laws were silent on the subject, they would gladly be excused from paying a "minister tax" to any denomination: but since they must pay it, they at-tach themselves to those societies whose tenets are most congenial to their own, and thus contribute to extend the influence of those tenets. The Orthodox Congregationalists have at length come to see the extend the inhuence of mose tenest. The Orthodox Congregationalists have at length come to see the true bearing of the provision and accordingly are anxious to have it repealed. Those on the other hand, who were originally its greatest opposers, are now its strongest advocates. [N. Y. Journal of Commerce,

A Noble Object for Life. It was professedly the prime object of Fichte, the great improver and expounder of the Kantian philosophy, to impress himself in such a manner, upon the mind and heart of the human race, as to modify their entire future destiny. Not I suppose, to exercise a visible influence so immensely extended, but what we can readily extended,

but, what we can readily conceive, an influence but, what we can readily conceive, an influence limited at first, gradually extending itself so as to effect in the eye of omniscience the whole movement of the human spirit. This was a most sublime thought, and had its originator employed his mighty energy of intellect, in the attempt to fix revealed truth more deeply in the mind of man, he might have taken rank next to a Paul or a John—might have been the compect of a Luther or a Baxter. John Bunyan, without ever professing to undertake, has doubtless executed such a task. Even now there is hardly a nation on earth, that has not felt has doubtless executed such a task. Even now there is hardly a nation on earth, that has not felt his influence—there certainly will be none, when the Gospel has gained its final triumph

[Episcopal Recorder. On the bill relating to the rate of interest, the Judiciary

committee of Vermont have reported a bill, providing that where no rate of interest shall be specified in notes, 6 per centum shall be the lawful rate, but leaving it optional

A gentieman of great neutrary, and A gentieman of great wealth, is now and has been for four months confined in our city jail upon a debt of \$80,000, and depends on charity for his subsistence. A part of the time, his only subsistence has been the daily quart of soup furnished by the Humane Society. It is a coincidence of some interest that his creditor, who is a man of still greater notariety, is confined upon sundry great debts in the next room of the same prison.

A new Unitarian meetinghouse has been built at Northfield in the state, at the expense of a single individual, field in the state, at the expense of a single individual.

A new Unitarian meetinghouse has been built at North-field, in this state, at the expense of a single individual, William Pomroy, Esq. The Franklin Mercury states that the sale of pows produced five thousand three hundred dullars, which amount, together with about six thousand dullars formerly given by Mr. Pomroy, is to constitute a fund for the support of a minister and other parochial

LAMBS were destroyed by Crows, than by all other an-imals. The above and other remarks produced a unani-mous vote, giving a bounty for the destruction of the above predatory birds in that State. From the last Christian Guardian we learn that " under

the new arrangement, the Canadian Conference has resolved to designate the religious body heretofore called 'The Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada.' 'The Wesleyan Methodist Church in British North America. According to a list furnished to the Pittsburgh Gazette,

A writer estimates the export of the cotton crop of Mis-

Mr. J. A. Kenrick, of Newton, exhibited at the rooms of the Mass. Hor. Society, 2d inst. a BEET of the Mangold Wurtzel variety, which weighed THIRTY SIX POUNDS

Dr. Catheart, of York, Pa. states that during the elapsed period of the present year, there have been not less than one hundred and fifty six murders and suicides in the U. S.; and probably many have escaped his observa-

The 28th inst. has been set apart by Governor Francis as Thanksgiving day in Rhode Island.

The Subscribers wish to make thankful acknowledgments to those people of their Parish that contributed Forty Dollars and Sixtyfice early, to constitute Mrs. Newell and their daughter at the Sandwich Islands, lite Members of the Tract Society—and centre, to make Mrs. Newell and Mrs. Newell, lite members of the Branch Education Society of Cheshire County, N. H.

Gan Newerll.

Monson Academy. THE Winter Term will commence on the fourth of December.

8 ANFORD LAWTON, Principal.

Monson, Nov. 13, 1833.

South Berwick Female Seminary. Note Berwick Female Seminary.

Wednesday, Nov. 13th nest, and continue 16 weeks. The Trustees are happy to state that a new and commotions Boarding house, designed particularly for young ladies attending the Seminary, will be opened at the commencement of the Term, in which those young ladies who prefer to hoard with the Principal can be accommodated.

JOHN P. LORD, South Berwick, Nov. 6. In behalf of the Trustees.

The West-Brookfield Female Classical Seminary, The II est-information Fernia,
VILL be opened on Wednesday, Oct. Sist, under the carr
of Mr. Charles T. Torney, a Graduate of Yale College
Well qualified Assistants of both seves will be employed, as the

N. B.—Provision will be made for the gratuitous instruction of a small number of Flour Foung Men, in the carlier stages of their preparation for the Ministry, as private pupils of the Principal Control of the Principal Control of the Principal Control of the Principal Control of Tale College; Rev. Dr. Fax of Charlestown; Rev. Mr. Fuller of Chelsen; Rev. Mr. Cort. 26. (NT-20).

TO PURCHASERS OF BOOKS,

INCOLN, EDMANDS & CO., have just received, for from Europe and the Southern markets, a large assor of Works, in every department of Literature. Students ruisty and miscellaneous readers generally are invited to c Theol. and School Book Depository, No. 39 Washington. Not.

Washington's Accounts.

A FAC SIMILE of this interesting document in Washington's hand-writing, giving an account of all his disbursements, notice and private, during the whole Revolutionary war, is just ithographed at Washington, making a pamphlet of 54 pages—not of the greatest literary curiosities of the age. Just received by RUSSELL, ODIGINE & CO. Nov. 6.

Missionary Sermons and Addresses, DY ELI SMITH, Missionary to Syria.—Contenta. S. 1st. Moral and religious condition of Western Asia Duty of Christians to live for the conversion of the World Farewell request in behalf of the Syrian Mission.—Addre Trails of Missionaries.—2d. Present actitude of Mohammed in reference to the Spread of the Gospel. With a Preface Editor. In one Vol. 18mo. pp. 229. This day publish PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street. Not Discussed by the Sentor Class in Yal and 1814. By Theodore Dwight, Jr.
Tales and Novels, by Maria Edgeworth. V
Containing Patronage and Love and Lown a B
Nubia and Abyashila: comprehending their iquities, Ards, Religion, Literature and Nathe Rev. Michael Russell, L.L. D.
Prous Thoughts, for daily meditation, select

IN PRESS.

UNROE & FRANCIS have in press, the following work for Children, which will be ready about the middle of

MUNROE & FRANCIS have in press, the following works for Children, which will be ready about the middle of December, viz.

Atlantic Tales, or Fictures of Youth. By Miss Leslie; containing the Boarding School Feast, The Tell Tale, Mudeline Malcelin, The Week of Idleness, and Bussel and Sidney, or the Young Revolutionists. With designs on Wood, by Anderson. Letters from a Mother to her Daughter, on going to and at school; pointing out her duties to her God, her governess, her companions and herself.

The Children's Friens; by M. Berquin. A complete edition, in 4 vols.—revised and corrected, with the addition of 20 new designs on Wood, by Anderson.

Harbandi's Lessons on large type, in numbers, or in a volume.

New Editions of The Little Child's Own Book, fifth edition.

New Editions of
The Little Child's Own Book, fifth edition.
Swiss Family Robinson, with 10 new engravings on wood.
The Child's Own Book, or amusing stories for Youth, revised
ya Lady.
The Boy's Own Book, being a complete Encyclopedia of all

Also, in Press—
The Cook's Own Book, and Housekeeper's Register. The Cook's Own Book, and Housekeeper's Register. Heing complete System not only for coaking every article of food, b directions for choosing the same, and remarks on every subject relative to culinary concerns. Every other page being blan and the whole work alphabetically arranged, it is intended for register of all such other matters as ne worthy of record. I a Boston Housekeeper. To the whole is added, Miss Leslie and weeting the register of all kinds of pastry, cake and sweetings. In the remarking all kinds of pastry, cake and sweetings.

THE ENGLISH ANNUAL-for 1834. Edited by the Hon Mrs. Nocton. Containing of what Services, Valpe's Shakeparer. Vol. 1. When plates. The Library of Enterthing Knowledge. Part in vegetable substances, materials of manufacture New Rendings of Old Authors. No. 3a, Maps to Library of Useful Knowledge. Memoirs of Baron Unvier. By Mrs. R. Lee, (for Et. Howdick).

Memoirs of Baron Curver. By and Eminent Personages of the distribution of Eminent Personages of the interest Abum of Hustrions and Eminent Personages of the interest Century; with Memoirs, by Win, Jerdan, Esq. Fart 7, the National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans; containing Daniel Webster, William Wirt, Edward Ship-

en.
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine; No. 9.
The New Nouthly Magazine; No. 9.
Waldie's Select Circulating Library, and The New Nonthly Magazine; No. 9.
Waldle's Select Circulating Library, and Journal of Bellectiers; containing the Infirmities of Genius and Peter Simple Nov. 13.
Lilly, WAIT & CO.

Wayland's Discourses.

OCCASIONAL Discourses, including several never before published. By Francis Wayland, President of Brown University, Published and for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington street.

From a notice in the American Quarterly Observer for November, the following passage is extracted.

Foster's Essays, s-Cheap Edition.

As writer in the Boston Courier, of Nor., 2, gives a handsome commendation of Foster's Essays, and remarks that Foster is, as his last work is named, truly, "The Glory of the Age."
The Editor of American (duraterly Observer for November may,
"It would be supercregation in us to commend John Foster. Of
all living writers, who stand before him in point of originality,
or in the dedication which he makes of his great powers to the
service of mankind!"

the year 1834.

Plous Thoughts, for Daily Meditation, selected from Fencion, and others. impressive psalmody. The variety thus affine af Mess Guesan Huntington, Gyeth edition, with an in-sine of Mess Guesan Huntington, Gyeth edition, with an in-sinell recommendation of the hook to such our Fessay and Poem, by James Mentgomery. For hale

Memoirs of Mess Success Huntington, Sayeth sellitics, with an Introductory Eveny and Peem, by Janies Mentgomery, Per Sale by CRU Kill & Hill We Fill, 47 Washington street.

Jy C. & H. have in Press and will some publish, and importance of the sellition, in Janies which an appropriate and unpublished writings of the late Rev Dr. Payson, of Portland. These selections will be printed on fibe paper, in a nest pocket volume, and bound in a handsome style, so as to be a suitable present for New Year.

The Child at home. Py Rev. John S. C. Abbott, author of "The Mother at Home."

\*\*The Mother at Home.\*\*

\*\*DART I. Containing a defence of the revelation of the Pental Conference of the Pental Con

edition, in 3 volumes.

The Knickerbocker or New York Monthly Magazine, No. 5—
for November, Original Papers.—The First Steamboot on the
La Plata, or the Monogamist, by T. Flint—Song, by the author
of 'Martin Paher'—Falls of the Mongany—Burning of the Ships,
a tale of the revolution—Portraits of Distinguished Contemporaties, No. 1, Dr. Howering—Autumn—The Song the Crickets
sing, by H. F. Gould—American Antiquities—Serenade, Ar.

Just received by LILLY, WAIT & CO., 121 Washington 8t.
Nov. 13.

According to a list furnished to the Pittsburgh Gazette, it appears that there are in operation in that city and its appears that there are in operation in that city and its immediate vicinity, 89 steam engines, on which there are 2,111 hands employed, and coal consumed to the amount of 154,250 bushels per month.

BY the Rev. M. Russel, L. L. D., Author of "A connexion of succeed and profuse History," "History of Palestine," "History of Egypt," do: In two voles, being the 52 & 58 Nos. Family Library.

Exposition of Pasim CXIX, as illustrative of the character and world, to that which is to come; wherein is discovered the ner of his setting out, his Jangerous Journey, and safe are the descred country. By John Bonyan. To which are ne a lite of the author, and a portrait. "I have used simility Memoir of the Rev. John Summerfield, A. M., A. Mini the Methodist Episcopal Church. Prepared for the Young Thanksgiving Anthems. By Charles Zeuner. For Sa WILLIAM PEIRCE, 2 Cornhill.

Not.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

Which are added, an Essay of the HUMAN MIND:

edition, containing a Biographical sketch of the author; compiete in 1 vol.

A Plea for Religion and the sacred writings; addressed to the
Disciples of Thomas Paine, and wavering Christians of every persursion. With an appendix; containing the author's determination to have reliaquished his charge in the established church,
and the reasons on which that determination was founded. By
the late Rev. David Simpson, M. A.
Theological Works of the Rev. Thomas Scott, Author of
a Carpenter's Popular Introduction to the Scriptures. Illustrated with maps and plaies.
A new Literal Translation, from the original Greek, of all the
Apostolical Epistles; with a commentary and notes, Philologia,
cal, critical, explanatory and practical. To which is added, postolical Epiaties; with a commentary and notes, Philologia, critical, explanators and practical. To which is added, a listory of the Life of the Apostle Paul. By James Mackinght, D. author of a Harmasy of the Gospela, &c.—a new edition, which is prefixed an account of the life of the author. The Select Works of the Rev. Robert Leighton, D. D., Archshop of Glasgow; in 2 vols. A new edition of the Rev. C. readler, Vicen of Glasburg. The Cabinet Album; a collection of original and select Literate.

research to commonly called the Alcoran of Mohammed; Translated into English immediately from the original Arabic; with explanatory notes taken from the most approved commentators; to which is prefixed a preliminary discourse. By George Sale, Gent. A new edition; with a Memoir of the Translator; and with vations readings and dilutaritive notes from Surrey's version of the Koran, in 2 vols.

Travels and Researches of eminent English Missionaries; including an Historical aketch of the progress and present state of some of the principal Protestant Missions of late veats. By Andrew Picken.

The Poor Man's Morning Portion; being a selection of a verse of Serpture; with short observations for every day in the year; included for the use of the poor in spirit who are rich in Itakin included for the use of the poor in spirit who are rich in Itakin Charles, Plymouth.

harles, Plymouth.
The Lives of Hall, Redell and Rochester. By Blahop Burnet;
ith Fell's Life of Dr. Hammardmood.
Paley's Hore Pauline; Clergyman's companion; Tracts.
The Frons Minstrel; a collection of Sacrad Poetry; 3d edition.
Mag.—A supply of the Pocket Greek Testamont and Septonent, in 2 vols.

For Sale by LINCOLN, EDMANDS & CO., 59 Washington
Nov. 13.

ARITHMETIC. SIGNOOL Committees that have not already adopted EMER-SON'S SECOND PART OF THE NORTH AMERICAN ARTHU-METIC, are invited to examine it. The work is remarkable for

SON'S SECOND PART OF THE NORTH AWARDES NATIONAL SECOND FAITH OF THE NORTH AWARDES NATIONAL SECOND PART OF THE NORTH AWARDES NATIONAL SECOND PART OF THE NORTH AWARDES NATIONAL SECOND PART OF THE NATI

Thanksgiving Anthems.

SABBATH SCH ose the lesson given ould be the biography ight be required to as

ns street. linge Belles, a novel, in two vols. Guide to an Irish Gentleman in his sea

A Guide to an Irish Gentleman in his search for a Re M Guide to an Irish Gentleman in his search for a Rey Rev. Mortimer O'Sallivan, A. M., Rector of Killyman, Mrs. Martineav's New Work. Providence, as manurough the Martineav's New Work. Providence, as manurough the Scienterfeit Detector, and Bank Note Lat. Friendship's Offering, and Winter's Wrenth, a Christin New Year's Present, for 1834, haven's Wrenth, a Christin New Year's Present, for 1834, here is the New Year's Present, for 1834, here is the Wrenth in State of Christin Windows and Winter is affection's tribute, Friendship's offering, Whose silent eloquence, more rich than words. Tells the giver's faith, and truth in absence, And says—forget me not."

LINCOLN, EDMANDS & CO. No. 59 Washington street.

AVE just received a supply of the following Works of Lawrence Sterne, in one volume, with a himself. of Milton, Young, Gay, Beattie s ete in one volume.

al Works of Coloridge, Shelley and Keats, o

translation of the Introduction, and additional notes. It tent C. Biddle. Burder's Village Sermons, complete in one volume. The Poetical Works of Hemans, Heber and Pollok. Co e. can Chesterfield.

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Fall Butter, Cheese, &c.

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Super Otter Caps,
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Fur Seal and Genet Collars.
Mens' and Boys' told and Leather Caps
Also, — A full assortment of Beaver Nap and imperiors of the caps of the caps

WATCHES. Thomas A. Davis, Importer of Watches, No. 1, Washi AS constantly for sale, an extensive

BERRY'S PATENT PROCESS
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THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the
of Patent Rights for Using Heery's Method for the
Hodes, would inter fully satisfied that it is a valuable
ment in the paining of labor, as well as beneficial to the

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Candys, lozenges, &c. &c., and every article gent an establishment.

BLACKING AND INK.

Vol. XVIII-No.

sabbath Sc

7. What, then, was his ger 8. What can you say abou The 5th and 6th of these The 5th and 6th of these classes, might be considered a med 7th; but with younger found necessary.—Nor can a cut, without explanation, e For simple as the Luguage t will not be understood by the nation and illustration.

It will also be useful to generating as in explanation.

It will also be useful to gi-nearing; as in explanation or question, "To what professi-he devoted," it may be well t-suppose, that Daniel was a Jews were brought up to son-just as all Christians are, or was he a blacksmith? A cabin A shepherd? It will undoubtedly someti-

times as important to determ as to ascertain what we do k e the reasons of our ignora ive the reasons of our ignora-his course, is given in the pre Children will often think the hing in relation to a certain p Lankind are by nature rather rated Dr. Goode says that ne inger if he could help it. Be ertain that all these "I can't et to work. The habit, I co-suired at home or in the day s as not been done, it is not be to form it in the Sabbath ive. Let him be thrown, mees. Let him find out thing

ces. Let him find out things a affirmatively. He will say, perhaps, "I c Daniel was born. Tell him how. Ask him if he was be says no; ank him, Was he ho sachusetts? O no. Was be States? No. In America? not know.—Here name the sig him if Daniel was born in In most cases with punits.

These remarks have been too that the child is rather a is nowledge than the young chools usually are; or els eparate slip of paper. Sould take up too much thing can be done without ed that we have nothing ly, at a lesson, and then go cited? This will never a dress in purple and fine ly? Merciful Saviour teachers awake and come Lord against the mighty, pangs of future repentance

> SARRATH S No. 2. THE WEEKSDAY I

In our last, we gave a de which Christian parents w welfare of their children, duties towards them. We le the Sabbath, after they had e manner the lesson for the su vided it into portions for each prayer, and the children h the verse for Monday mo the verse for Monday more better enter upon a similar d day duties, than by introds on the injunction of the patri ren of Israel, after the seco Deut. 11th chapter, 18th an 'Therefore shall ye lay up hearls and in your soul, a upon your hand, that they ma your east, and

hearts and in your soul, a woon your hand, that they ma your eyes; and ye shall. speaking of them as thou sites when thou walkest by the bows and when thou rises. The sucred writer was fi influence which constant sation between parents and the Bible has in the training they should go and also would go. they should go; and also we used reading of the Scriptur retiring to rest, will leave that the thoughts on rising ascend to God with humility shall speak of the truths of seet up.

est up.'
Those Christian pare Those Christian parent words of God in their heat ever ready to speak of the ry important event in prov-sion for speaking of them, truth with the event, impr

on the mind.

They are babitually comble Bible, and bence their chied to a few topics which ing by repetition. They ance of baving some defin ture as a subject of daily fure as a subject of daily prayer, and consider the short lesson, an important this object. The verse-a-verses are taken from the S a sign of the times ominous possible for a family or for the successive verses of a ture daily and shows the re daily and almost b n, as he felt himself for several successive Sab the duties, stated that the one of the most important cere, although the lesson important; for on assumi rintendent he felt